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BRANCH BANKS ASKED IN LATIN-AMERICA FOR U. S. TRADE EXTENSION

Appeal Made First by Shoe and Leather Association for Favorable Exchange Rates and Good Credit Reports

NATIONAL AID GIVEN

New Monetary Commission's Bill Provides for Forming Chain and Foreign Business Is Expected to Make Gain

Approval of the projected establishment of branch offices of American national banks in Latin-American countries for the extension of New England business has been voiced by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston in a letter just sent by a representative of Col. William A. Gaston to Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

This communication comes in response to an appeal sent out by the shoe and leather association urging the bankers and investors of Boston and New England to take immediate steps either of their own initiative, or in cooperation with bankers and investors of other parts of the country, to establish a bank, or chain of banks, in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Chile and such other Latin-American countries as may be ready for such enterprise to the end that American manufacturers, and those of New England in particular, may obtain favorable rates of exchange, authoritative credit reports, etc.

Colonel Gaston's representative says in his reply:

"You are doubtless aware of the attitude the government has taken in the past in regard to national banks owning any interests in what might be construed as branch banks. The National City Bank of New York, has for some years been interesting itself in South American banks and we have been keeping ourselves closely informed as to their movements in this respect. The work at present has not progressed more than the preliminary stages as the attitude of the treasury department is somewhat uncertain as to the extent to which we can invest in such enterprises. We agree absolutely with your association in the desirability of establishing some such connections and beg to assure you that if we can procure favorable government action the time will not be long before it will be unnecessary to transact business through London."

Among other replies received by Mr. Anderson is one from D. J. Wing, president of the First National Bank of Boston, who says in part:

"In the new monetary commission's bill, now before Congress, provision is made for allowing national banks to establish some branches outside of the country, and no doubt this provision would be availed of by some of us in endeavoring to extend our foreign business."

Mr. Anderson says the leading bank officials and financiers of this section are interested in the resolutions adopted by the directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

These resolutions have been given wide circulation and some interesting letters have been received by the association in connection therewith, he says.

STRIKERS WARNED NOT TO BREAK LAW

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Alderman Albert L. Bartlett informed Lewis Nelson, organizer of the I. W. W., at a conference Thursday evening that as long as the strikers at the morocco factory of Lennox & Briggs obey the laws they will not be disturbed, but that any infractions will be prosecuted by the police.

As a result of an outbreak Thursday five men were arrested. An employee claimed that he was assaulted by one of the pickets.

SINKING OF ITALIAN CRUISER INDICATED BY WRECKAGE SEEN

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE — Wreckage washed ashore at the entrance to the Dardanelles led to the belief today that the Italian cruiser Varese, one of the ships engaged in the bombardment of the forts last week, had gone down after the battle. It was reported that the Varese was badly damaged in the bombardment and that she subsequently sank.

NEW YORK—Turkey having replied in a manner considered unsatisfactory to the Russian note protesting against the closing of the Dardanelles, the Russian government has decided at once to send a second and more energetic note to Constantinople, says a St. Petersburg despatch to the New York Herald.

Until a guarantee is given by the Italians that they will not attempt to force the Dardanelles the Turkish government will keep the straits closed. Turkey formally places the responsibility on Italy for the inconvenience caused to international commerce.

It was officially announced at Odessa on Thursday that the Dardanelles soon will be reopened.

Forty-three steamships, mostly British, are held up in the Black sea and 39 outward bound steamships are waiting in Besika bay.

GERMAN COMMISSION IS HERE FROM MUNICH



Reading from left to right, front row, Gen. Hofrat Dr. Wilhelm von Borscht, Prof. E. F. Miller of Technology; Reichsrat Dr. Ing. Oskar von Miller, Dr. Count von Podewils-Durnitz, and Geh. Rat Prof. Dr. W. von Dyck; back row, Herr Ph. Gelius, Dr. Franz Fuchs, Herr Alex. Schirrmann, Herr Ingenieur Kurt Trautwein, Dr. Colin Ross, and R. R. Heuter of Technology.

Inventions in All Arts Are to Be Represented by the Originals or Models in Institution When Complete

VISITORS PLEASED

Engineering achievements in America are to be represented by models or, when possible, by the original from the inception to the latest production in the new \$3,000,000 building of the German Museum of Masterworks of Natural Science and Technology in Munich as the result of the visit to this country of the special commission from the museum headed by Reichsrat Dr. Ing. Oskar von Miller, member of the House of Lords of Bavaria, president of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure and director of the museum.

Dr. Miller said that the delegation was in this country solely in the interests of research and art. He found many features of note in the museum in this city. The room afforded to the exhibits impressed him, and he said that they could be seen to much better advantage than otherwise.

In describing the German museum, he said that every industry is taken from the start, and when the original invention is not procurable a model is constructed. The innumerable lamp, the steam engine, all sorts of motors, telegraph, telephony, printing, photography, clocks, textile machinery, agricultural implements, and others are reproduced from the very first to the latest stages.

But, Dr. Miller said, there are as yet no American subjects and it is especially for the object of obtaining some of the

THIBETANS FIGHT CHINESE AND AIM AT INDEPENDENCE

(By the United Press)
SHANGHAI, China.—The slaying of Chinese throughout Tibet was reported today following the promulgation of "Tibetan declaration of independence." President Yuan is sending troops to Tibet.

NEW YORK.—Dr. W. Yen Wei-Ching, who was educated at the University of Virginia and was second secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington under Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, has been appointed vice-president of the Chinese foreign board, according to a Peking message to the New York Herald.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has been invited to lunch today with the members of the cabinet and is also to pay a visit to President Yuan Shi Kai.

The question of the appointment of foreign advisers to the government is being taken up. Many of the members of the cabinet are in favor of appointing American advisers.

BUFORD TO GET AMERICANS FROM MEXICAN COAST

WASHINGTON.—The army transport Buford will leave San Francisco next Sunday for ports on the west coast of Mexico for the purpose of taking aboard Americans who are cut off from communication with the outside world and Americans at the mercy of rebels.

Representative O'Hearn said that the bill sought to restore to the people a right which they had prior to 1894 when a divided supreme court decided that the Legislature lacked authority to refer specific acts to the voters as a whole.

It was explained that the Legislature repeatedly enacts laws affecting a community of the state with a referendum to the voters of that community. Representative O'Hearn and Representative Meany, who followed him, asked why the referendum should not be extended to the state as a whole.

Representative Underhill of Somerville spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that his experience had been that legislators give little thought to matters to which a referendum is attached, because the responsibility for the measure eventually falls upon the people who accept it. He was apprehensive lest important measures with referendum attached should be passed by the Legislature with little thought if the bill under consideration became law.

He said he was willing to vote for the bill if the number of measures which might be referred to the people was limited. He offered an amendment placing the limit at five measures for any legislative year.

Interest at the State House in doings of the Senate centers today on the vote on the peaceful persuasion bill, which has passed the House where it was substituted for an adverse committee report. A similar bill was passed by both branches last year but vetoed by Governor Foss and the veto sustained by the House.

The peaceful persuasion bill has been before the Legislature for several years. It has been frequently modified. The bill under consideration today provides that it shall not be unlawful for a striker or one on the picket line in a strike to argue and seek to persuade a workman from taking his place. It further provides that no injunction shall issue out of any court restraining such peaceful persuasion.

Another opportunity will be offered in the Senate today for its members to vote on the full train crew bill. After the Senate had concurred with the House in passing it to be enacted yesterday Senator Mulligan moved reconsideration and it went over to today.

After one of the longest debates of the session the Senate rejected the resolve to ratify the proposed amendment to the United States constitution to allow Congress to lay a tax on incomes. The vote was 17 to 14, with four pairs.

Senator Mulligan of Natick, who offered the bill, declared that if there was to be such a tax it should be assessed by the commonwealth upon its own citizens for the support of its own institutions, and that the Legislature should vote the revenue into the national treasury.

The committee on federal relations reported a resolve that the Governor and council appoint a commission of five to report to the General Court on or before Jan. 10, 1914, a plan to celebrate the anniversary of the treaty of Ghent, closing the last war with England.

The bill permitting voters enrolled as members of the Democratic Progressive party to vote at the primaries Tuesday was given its final reading in the House and sent to the Senate.

GOVERNOR FOSS' BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

Governor Foss' railroad merger plan, providing for dissolution of the Boston Holding Company, consolidation of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, electrification in the metropolitan district and a tunnel between the North and South stations, as today taken from its regular place on the calendar of the House and after long debate, referred to the committee on railroads and the committee on metropolitan affairs, sitting jointly.

HOUSE RECONSIDERS ITS ACTION AND VOTES FOR REFERENDUM BILL

Limited Form of This Method of Legislation Is Embraced in Measure Subject of Debate

AMENDMENT ASKED

One Representative Insists That Not More Than Five Measures Shall Go Before People in One Year

Substitution for an adverse report was voted, 87 to 48, in the House today on the limited referendum bill which allows legislators to submit measures to the voters of the state.

An adverse report was made on the bill by the committee on constitutional amendments and the House accepted the report yesterday. On motion of Representative O'Hearn of North Adams this action was reconsidered today by a vote of 62 to 55.

Representative O'Hearn said that the bill sought to restore to the people a right which they had prior to 1894 when a divided supreme court decided that the Legislature lacked authority to refer specific acts to the voters as a whole.

It was explained that the Legislature repeatedly enacts laws affecting a community of the state with a referendum to the voters of that community. Representative O'Hearn and Representative Meany, who followed him, asked why the referendum should not be extended to the state as a whole.

Representative Underhill of Somerville spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that his experience had been that legislators give little thought to matters to which a referendum is attached, because the responsibility for the measure eventually falls upon the people who accept it. He was apprehensive lest important measures with referendum attached should be passed by the Legislature with little thought if the bill under consideration became law.

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ALAMEDA GOES THROUGH A DOCK; SINKS A STEAMER

SEATTLE, Wash.—It is believed no one perished last night when the steamer Telegraph was sunk and the Coleman dock was wrecked by the big steamer Alameda.

Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. J. W. Page and Miss Emma Anderson were hurt, none fatally. All were in the waiting room on the dock.

While the Alameda was being towed to the pier, the captain signalled for the engines to slow down. Through a misunderstanding the engineer started her full speed. Before the captain could stop her the big boat plowed through the dock and struck the Telegraph, sinking her. There was a crowd on the dock when the Alameda approached, but her whistles warned most of the people away before she struck.

EXPERT MANAGEMENT CALLED CAPITAL AND LABOR'S PACIFICATOR

John C. Schumaker Tells Master Mechanics That It Is Only Thing That Will Establish Equity

COMBINES AN AID

Economic Benefit Comes to All Concerned From the Larger Industrial Units, It Is Contended

Defending monopolies and calling unionism an economic error, John C. Schumaker, mechanical superintendent of the S. D. Warren Company, Cumberland Mills, Me., told the meeting of the Master Mechanics Association of America in Mechanics building today expert management is the only way to attain equity between capital and labor.

The subject of his talk was "The Attitude of Employee and Employer Toward Scientific Management."

"Economic benefit, both to the man, the management and the people, has developed the large industrial unit, and obviously, therefore, a solution should not be sought in the return to small industrial units," he said. "The large industrial unit has given to the man better working conditions and stability of employment. To the management it gives stability of business and the possibility of a more definite profit. To the people it gives a larger purchasing power."

"It may be true that the manager with no more broadly defined policy than to obtain the financial benefits of consolidation started the development of the large industrial unit, but it is also true that the large industrial unit developed the modern complex system of management."

"In the case of the direct employment of the few it is readily seen that with respect to the man, administration, direction, guidance and care are carefully blended in the management. The modern management of large industrial units, on the other hand, has in a large measure failed to concern itself, either through misguided judgment or a narrow selfishness, with two very important factors of successful management, namely, the guidance and care of the individual employee."

"Out of this neglect on the part of the management to fulfill all of its duties grew discontent in the mind of the employee, and out of this discontent, unionism; unionism as the employee's means of meeting the neglect of the management and the abuse of power where might makes right. This unionism has, in turn, become an evil as great as that which it sought to combat, reversing the abuse by applying the same spirit of tyranny."

"I can agree that what might be termed reasonable unionism can present many good reasons for its being, but believe that these reasons are all based on a wrong premise. I am not in sympathy with unionism because it implies, and is built upon, an economic error. It implies that there is a difference between the best interests of the employer and the employee."

"Granting that this joint interest of employer and employee is an established fact, then it is obvious that for a large establishment we require such a system of management as will be able to equitably apportion the 'dividend'; for it is in this that we find the key to all the forces that conserve the interests and success of the establishment."

"Scientific management in its fullest sense is the remedy to apply to the most vital phase of this problem, namely, the relations between employer and employee in large industrial units."

Edward A. Gehring, president of the Gehring Instrument Company of Passaic, N. J., spoke on "Steam Boiler Efficiency."

Raymond L. Foster, chief engineer of the Fitchburg Yarn Company will speak on "Steam Plant Efficiency in Textile Mills" late today.

THREE MEN LOST FROM BOAT DECK

Three members of the crew of the British bark Gael, which left here Feb. 20, with 1,308.641 feet of white pine and 226,677 feet of spruce lumber for Buenos Aires, were swept overboard and lost shortly after leaving Massachusetts bay, it was learned today, when news was received here of the arrival of the bark at Buenos Aires.

Captain Soria of Winthrop, commanded the Gael. He was a warm friend of Captain Fickett of the lost ship Erne, and although the Gael did not leave Boston until several days after the Erne sailed, both captains expected to meet at the Argentine port. The Erne was abandoned at sea and Captain Fickett lost.

Part of the deckload of lumber of the Gael was also washed overboard on the trip.

CONTEST ON OVER ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Roosevelt men carried the convention in this city on Thursday. A contest is in progress over control of the state convention.

STRIKE CANCELS OLYMPIC SAILING AT PORTSMOUTH

(By the United Press)
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Definitely abandoning hope of making the giant liner Olympic, sister ship of the Titanic, ready for sea, the White Star line today ordered the greatest vessel afloat back to Southampton, to discharge her passengers.

The mail carried by the Olympic was ordered held at Queenstown to be picked up by the Cunarder Lusitania tomorrow. Following two days of futile attempts to reconcile the firemen and deckhands of the Olympic to take the vessel out, it became apparent today that the voyage could not be undertaken. The passengers booked on the Olympic will be transferred to other vessels.

Fifty deck hands, all of the deck crew of the big liner, yesterday walked off the ship off Ryde, Isle of Wight, flatly refusing to work with non-union firemen who were put aboard to take the places of the stokers who refused to sail because they maintained the collapsible lifeboats on the Olympic were unseaworthy.

The White Star line called upon the police of Portsmouth and a squad of officers was sent out to the tug. The deckhands were placed under arrest on a charge of mutiny and the tug was ordered back to Portsmouth wharves.

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS MISSOURI'S EIGHT DELEGATES-AT-LARGE

ST. LOUIS.—Eight delegates-at-large from Missouri to the national convention with half a vote each were elected by the state convention and instructed to use every honorable means to further the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

The convention adjourned at 6:57 o'clock this morning after a session which began at 8:30 o'clock last night. Charges of bad faith were made after the adjournment by the Taft forces who had confidently expected to control the convention.

They announced that they would hold another convention at the Planters hotel today and that a rival delegation would be sent to the Chicago convention.

Governor Hadley took the gavel as permanent chairman of the convention this morning and the Roosevelt forces took the control of the convention from the Taft leaders.

The credentials committee's report recommended that out of 13 contesting county delegations eight Roosevelt delegation and one Taft delegation be seated, and in the remaining four counties that both Taft and Roosevelt delegations be seated, with a half vote to each delegate. The report was adopted by the convention.

All of the 118 Roosevelt delegates from Jackson and Buchanan counties whose seats had been contested were seated by the state committee in spite of the fact the Taft people controlled by one vote. A test vote before the selection of the delegates-at-large showed the convention to stand 663½ for Mr. Roosevelt and 322½ for Mr. Taft.

Governor Hadley and other Roosevelt leaders met formidable opposition last night, when they attempted to induce Taft managers to accept a minority of the delegates-at-large.

Mayor Kriesmann of St. Louis and Charles D. Morris, chairman of the state committee, refused to permit their names to be considered when they saw that the delegation would be instructed for Mr. Roosevelt. Both made speeches declaring there had been breach of faith and double dealing.

It was charged by the Taft followers that Governor Hadley in conference or through personal representatives had agreed to a delegation of eight instead of four and that each member should have a half vote each. The Taft followers expected that the delegation would be split and the Taft representatives in it would be permitted to vote for their leader.

Governor Hadley denied emphatically that he ever made any such representations and said that the contest was made solely on the strength of the two factions.

"They ran the steamroller over us last night. We will see how the Taft steamroller will operate in Chicago," said Mr. Morris today.

The following are the eight delegates at large instructed for Mr. Roosevelt: Governor Herbert S. Hadley, Jesse A. Tollerton of Branson, John D. McNeely of St. Joseph, Walter E. S. Dickey of Kansas City, John Tiffin of Springfield, A. A. Speer of Chamois, Fred Essen of Clayton, and Hugh McIndoe of Joplin.

The present line up of Missouri's 36 delegates to the Chicago convention is: Instructed for Roosevelt 14, including the eight delegates at large with one half a vote each; instructed for Taft, 8; contested, 10; yet to be selected, 4. Of those yet to be selected it was expected Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft would each get two.

It was announced after the convention that the delegation at large was increased to eight so that prominent state Republicans might be honored.

CONTEST ON OVER ARKANSAS
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Roosevelt men carried the convention in this city on Thursday. A contest is in progress over control of the state convention.

MR. TAFT TO RETURN TO BAY STATE BEFORE MR. ROOSEVELT GOES

Both Candidates to Take Personal Charge of Their Campaigns on Eve of the Primaries

CALL THIS PIVOTAL

Results Here Will Have, They Believe, an Important Influence on Other Parts of the Country

President Taft is to return to Massachusetts on Monday to lead his campaigners against the forces of Mr. Roosevelt, who entered the state today for a four days tour. With the presidential primaries on Tuesday Mr. Taft has decided to make speeches in Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Haverhill, Brockton and Fall River.

Massachusetts will be the center of the Republican presidential campaign until after the primaries as both candidates are bending their energies to carry this state, believing that the result here will have an important bearing on the Republican situation throughout the country.

Close on the heels of President Taft's appearance in Boston last night comes Mr. Roosevelt and when the news that the President would return reached the Roosevelt and Progressive headquarters today there were hurried conferences to prepare for a speechmaking contest they had not expected.

With the coming of the Republican (Continued on page eight, column five)

POWER EXHIBIT IN TEXTILE SHOW ATTRACTS MANY

Exhibits in the power show department of the textile exposition in Mechanics building, which closes tomorrow, have attracted the attention of thousands of visitors. There are on display in this department the most modern types of boilers, engines, turbines, generators, motors, pumps, air compressors, lubricating systems, transmissions, indicating and recording instruments of tests.

This noon the meeting of the Master Mechanics Association will convene, and be presided over by Jarvis Smethurst, president of the organization. This session will be to present educational papers. The Saturday session will consist of a noon-day luncheon at 12:30. The public is invited to the meeting of the association. Addresses by prominent men of the profession will be given.

LIFEBOAT DRILL GIVEN IN HARBOR BY LACONIA CREW

Lifboat drill was ordered by Capt. W. R. D. Irvine of the Cunard liner Laconia today when the men were called to their stations and the entire crew, numbering about 300 men gathered about the lifeboats.

The Laconia was held fast about 20 feet from her berth by cables to the Cunard and Leyland line wharves. After a number of exercises the boats were lowered into the water, 16 in all, and the men gave an exhibition of rowing.

AVIATOR CROSSES CHANNEL AGAIN WITH WOMAN

(By the United Press)
DOVER, Eng.—After a successful flight across the English channel, Mr. Hamel, the aviator, carrying Miss Davies as a passenger in his monoplane, passed over Dover this afternoon. The monoplane was at a great height and was flying steadily in the direction of London.

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Three members of the crew of the British bark Gael, which left here Feb. 20, with 1,308.641 feet of white pine and 226,677 feet of spruce lumber for Buenos Aires, were swept overboard and lost shortly after leaving Massachusetts bay, it was learned today, when news was received here of the arrival of the bark at Buenos Aires.

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Part of the deckload of lumber of the Gael was also washed overboard on the trip.

Clean news, clean and honest advertising, constructive editorial expression, helpful features and information. These are the bases of clean journalism and the Monitor. Surely you can send your copy of such a news messenger where it will prove a welcome visitor.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

FLOWER GUILD HOPES TO BEAUTIFY CITY IN SPRING CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—Annual spring campaign for the beautification of the city by the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild has just been started for this year. The guild would transform every street and alley in the city if it had its own way. As it is, many an arid spot will bloom with the window boxes it makes and fills at the expense of \$1 each and sells for 25 cents.

Flowers are given away free, too. On May 1 the New York city branch of the guild will distribute roots and bulbs to all school teachers who have garden space. There is no appropriation for this work from the board of education.

The distribution will be made from the Henry street settlement and from the Forty-fourth street branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. On May 5 1500 root geranium cuttings will be distributed among the children of public school 15 in East Fifth street and in September prizes of blue, white and red ribbons will be given to those who have raised the most beautiful plants.

To meet the very great interest in flowers that is often shown the New York branch will hold a flower show on May 14 to 16 at public school 8. Commissioner Stover, personally, and the Bronx zoological gardens have been the most generous donors of material for the show.

All these facts were made known at the annual meeting of the guild held yesterday afternoon at the home of Countess Annie Leary, No. 1022 Fifth avenue. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. John Wood Stewart; vice-presidents, David Fairchild, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Margaret Deland and Miss Louise Klein Miller; treasurer, Robert E. Livingston; secretary, Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw, and recording secretary, Seth Thayer Stewart.

STANDARD OIL HAS NEW RIVAL

LOS ANGELES—Rothschild oil interests have obtained a lease on Southern Pacific land facing the outer harbor, and purpose making Los Angeles the seat of a war against the Standard Oil Company.

Application was filed on Thursday with the harbor commission to erect oil tanks and a distributing plant that will represent the immediate investment of \$5,000,000. The 40 big tank steamers which are used by the Rothschild interests in transporting Oriental oil on the other side of the Pacific will bring oil from the fields of the far east to the base at San Pedro.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Andrew Mack
B. F. KEITHS—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"School for Scandal."
COLONIAL—"The Siren."
HOLLIS—Miss Frances Starr.
PARK—Miss Hattie Williams.
PLYMOUTH—"Alas Jiminy Valentine."
PHILBERT—"Hanky Panky."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.; Boston Symphony orchestra, Mr. Felix, soloist.
Saturday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.; orchestra, Arthur Nikisch, conductor.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m.; spring concert of Peoples Choral Union, F. W. Woodell, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Every evening at 8 and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2. "Madam Butterfly." Aborn English Grand Opera Company. Tuesday and Thursday matinees at 2:15. "Hansel and Gretel."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"Bunny Fails the Strigs."
CRIVIERON—"The Sign of the Cross."
DAILY—"The Sign of the Cross."
EMPIRE—"The Sign of the Cross."
GAIETY—"The Sign of the Cross."
HARRIS—"The Sign of the Cross."
HUDSON—"The Sign of the Cross."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Sign of the Cross."
LIBERTY—"The Sign of the Cross."
LITTLE—"The Sign of the Cross."
MANHATTAN—"The Sign of the Cross."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Sign of the Cross."
WALLACK—"The Sign of the Cross."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Sign of the Cross."
CORT—"The Sign of the Cross."
GRAND—"The Sign of the Cross."
HELVETIA—"The Sign of the Cross."
OLYMPIC—"The Sign of the Cross."
POWER—"The Sign of the Cross."
STUDEBAKER—"The Sign of the Cross."

NEW INCOME TAX SCHEME BEFORE FRENCH SENATE

NEW YORK—The income tax committee of the French Senate has submitted the minister of finance's new scheme for an income tax as a substitution for the bill as voted by the Chamber of Deputies, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald.

The Senate's proposal places the minimum taxable income at from 750f. to 3000f. (\$150 to \$600), according to the population of the commune.

The rate is 5 per cent for any fraction of income in excess of 25,000f. (\$5000), decreasing proportionately to one half of one per cent on any fraction of income between the minimum sum taxable and 3000f. (\$600).

The tax is to be levied on the net income after the deduction of interest on debts. Special proportional reliefs will be allowed to heads of families whose income does not exceed 12,000f. (\$2400). The taxpayer either may make a declaration of his income or accept the assessment of a fiscal official.

French government and colonial loans made prior to the passage of this law are exempt from all special taxation. Foreign government stock is to be taxed two per cent stamp duty on nominal or market value, plus four per cent on the amount of coupons attached to the stocks. Foreign stocks which have subscribed to the system of composition payment of duties are to be taxed as follows:

Bearer stock, 12 per cent on the dividend; personal stock (in principal), 12 per cent on dividend, but companies have the right to the same rate as French personal stock—that is, 6 per cent on the dividend, plus three quarters of one per cent on transfer or conversion to bearer stock on condition that they open transfer bureaux in France.

Foreign stocks which are not subject to the composition system, whether bearer or personal, will pay two per cent stamp duty on the nominal or market value, if the latter is higher, plus one per cent every six years.

MUSEUM ANNEX CONTRACT LET TO WORCESTER FIRM

Contract for building an addition to the Museum of Fine Arts, which will face the Fenway and be known as the picture wing, has been awarded the J. W. Bishop Company of Worcester. Work will begin soon.

The building, which will cost approximately \$600,000, is made possible by a gift of money by Mrs. Robert Dawson Evans. The plans were drawn by Guy Lowell of Boston. The structure will be of two stories, fireproof, built of limestone.

The interior will contain much marble and bronze. There will be windows in the first story and skylights in the second.

The building will not be actually connected with the present museum, but will be so placed that this will be possible. It is expected about two years will be required to complete it.

MONEY KEPT IN U. S. BY POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Substantial falling off in the amount of money sent abroad, attributable, it is said, to the establishment of the postal savings system in this country, and great expansion of the money order service, are shown by the quarterly financial statement submitted to the treasury and postoffice department by the auditor of the postoffice department.

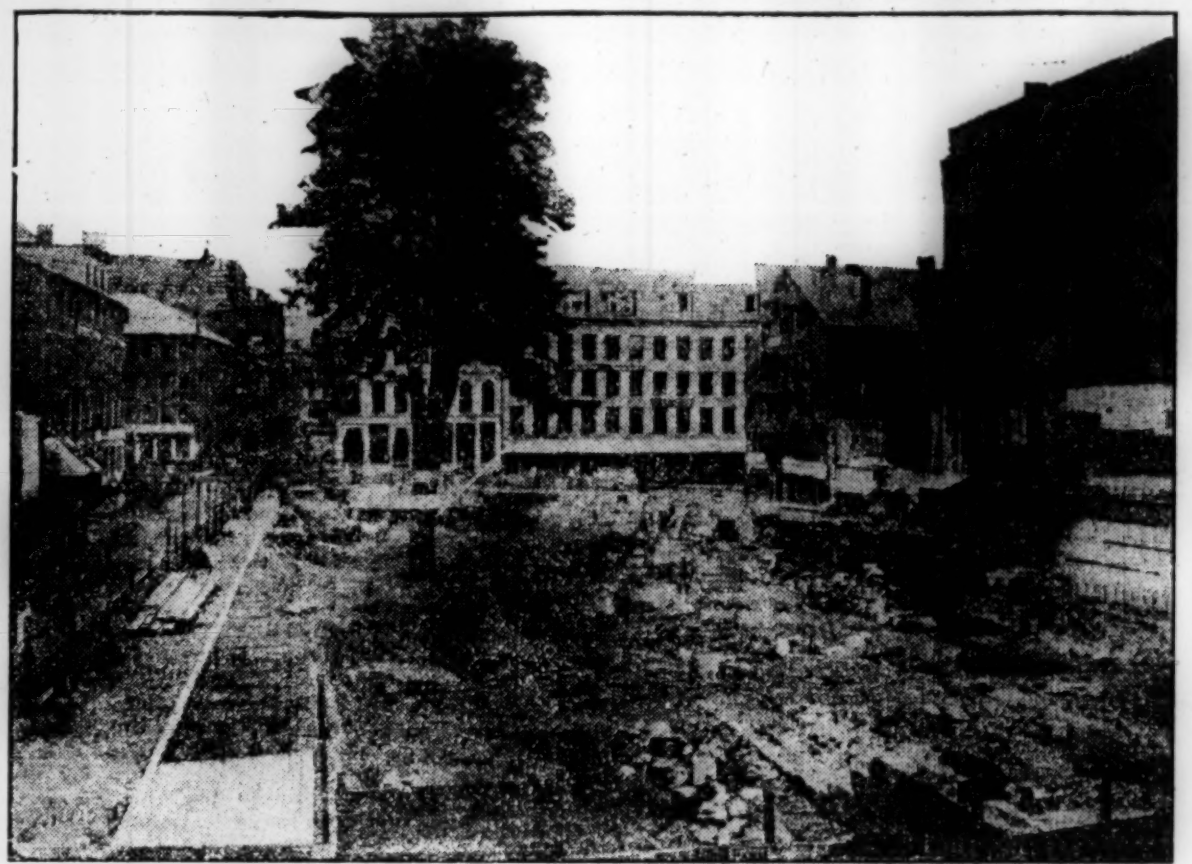
Emphasizing the falling off of money sent abroad, the report says that in the first six months of the fiscal year the decrease was \$7,653,634, as compared with an increase of \$9,318,085 for the same period last year.

LAST TRIBUTE PAID GEN. GRANT

NEW YORK—With all honors due to his rank, the body of Frederick Dent Grant, major-general, United States army, former commander of the division of the East, was buried on the military reservation at West Point. Previously the President and Vice-President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and every officer of high rank in the army and navy who could be present attended the services in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, on Governors island, which were conducted by Chaplain Edmund Smith, assisted by Bishop Samuel Fallows.

CRUISER MARYLAND NOT DISABLED
WASHINGTON—The armored cruiser Maryland of the Pacific fleet was not disabled when she was struck by a torpedo during target practice, according to a report to the navy department.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



A view of Devonshire street, from Milk to State streets. The large lot of vacant land is the site of the upper half of the United States postoffice and sub-treasury building. In 1872 the buildings shown on the right, facing Congress and Water streets, were destroyed, and the extension of the postoffice building was erected on their site. The five-story building on the right, in the background, was the property of John Simmons, who was a benefactor of the college that bears his name. The building on the left was the home of the Boston Post. The large block of buildings on the extreme left, extending from Water to State streets, was erected on what was formerly Pudding lane. The next block of buildings, extending from Water street, was the site of the home of Gov. Edward Winslow and Mary Chilton.

PROF. BINGHAM TO GO TO PERU AGAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That Prof. Hiram Bingham, head of the South American history department at Yale, is to direct a second expedition for exploration in Peru this summer is now assured. The party, which plans to sail from New York June 8 direct to Molendo, Peru, by way of Panama, will consist of Professor Bingham, director, six historical experts and two assistants.

It is learned that Professor Gregory of the department of geology at Yale, and Professor Eaton of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, will be among the members. J. O. Little, II, and P. O. Hardy '13, of Yale, will be taken as assistants.

The object of the expedition will be to make further explorations of ancient pre-Inca and Inca ruins in the unexplored parts of Peru, as well as to search for further traces of the pre-historic men discovered by the Yale Peruvian expedition last year.

VANCOUVER SOON TO HAVE NEW BANK

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Official announcement was made recently that a state bank with a capital of \$50,000, fully paid up, will be incorporated in this city. The new banking institution will be financed by Vancouver men and Lloyd DuBois, now president of the Commercial Club, will be president, and either W. P. Crawford or Milton H. Evans will be cashier. It is expected that the bank will be in operation not later than June 1.

The fixtures and lease of the Commercial Bank have been secured.

WIRELESS MAKES NEW LAND RECORD

LOS ANGELES—What is said to be the world's record for the transmission of commercial telegrams overlaid by wireless was made Thursday when messages were received here from Kansas City by the Poulsen system without relay. The distance is about 1500 miles. The messages came in perfect condition. As a result of the long distance test made Thursday it was said that the messages could not be interfered with or read on the way by amateur wireless operators.

MR. BRYCE GOES TO NEW ZEALAND

WASHINGTON—British Ambassador Bryce and Mrs. Bryce left Washington on Thursday for San Francisco, whence they will sail for New Zealand. The ambassador will study the political and sociological conditions of a part of the British empire he has never before personally visited.

WORK HOURS CUT AT STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH—The Cambria Steel Company has decided to reduce the work day in its blast furnace department from 12 to 8 hours.

This lead will almost inevitably compel the general abandonment of the 12-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week working practice at all blast furnaces in the United States. Ever since iron has been made in furnaces requiring continuous operation, the work has been forced upon two shifts of men, a day shift and a night shift. The Cambria Steel Company now inaugurates a three-shift practice.

It will be put into effect May 1. The company has eight blast furnaces, with an annual producing capacity of about 1,100,000 tons of pig iron. The change will not materially increase the cost of making iron, as the men are paid by the hour, but it will mean that a larger number of men will have employment.

SOFT COAL MEN SIGN COAL SCALE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Representatives of soft coal mine owners of Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana and of the United Mine Workers of those states Thursday afternoon signed the wage agreement ratified by the recent referendum vote of the miners.

The agreement will be the basis of contracts to be made for the next two years by the bituminous miners and operators of many states. It grants a wage increase of five cents a ton.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RECALL FAVORED

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio's constitutional convention compromised on the recall Thursday, when by an almost unanimous vote, the members authorized the Legislature to enact a law providing for an impeachment commission with power to remove any offending public official. The law will not interfere with the present plan of impeachment by Legislature procedure.

CHINESE NEWSMAN WILL HELP DR. SUN

NEW YORK—Dr. Hin Wong, a Chinese student at Columbia University and a graduate of the school of journalism in the University of Missouri, will leave the United States this week to join Dr. Sun Yat Sen as special agent in the Chinese reformer's plans for the industrial development of south China. Dr. Wong was educated in Hawaii, where his father was a Presbyterian minister and publisher.

MR. KNOX BACKS CONSULAR BILL

WASHINGTON—Asserting that the day is past when politics should influence foreign service appointments, the secretary of state forwarded a communication to the House committee on foreign affairs on Thursday approving the Sulzer bill, providing for the establishment of the consular service on a merit basis.

The Sulzer bill provides that applicants for consular promotion or appointment shall be subjected to a written or oral examination as to their fitness. Secretary Knox believes the measure will work a needed reform in the consular service.

NEW YORK FIRE BUREAU ATTACKED

NEW YORK—Alleging that the civil service law had been evaded, or politics, not ability to fill the post, had been the motive leading to appointments, the Civil Service Reform Association, which has been investigating the manner in which places were temporarily filled in the bureau of fire prevention, has sent a report in the form of a letter to Mayor Gaynor.

The investigation was undertaken several weeks ago, when it was rumored Fire Commissioner Johnson had allowed politics to play a large part in the naming of inspectors and other officials.

OYSTER SEASON COMES TO CLOSE

WARREN, R. I.—Oyster season in this section of Narragansett bay was ended Thursday and the shipping establishments in Bristol county, where more than half the oysters of the bay are handled, were closed.

The past season has been a relatively good one, about 480,000 gallons having been shipped. Seven car loads of seed oyster have been sent to Seattle, Wash. Greater efforts than ever will be made this summer to rid the bay of starfish. It is estimated that they have destroyed 100,000 bushels of oysters since last fall.

WAGE CONFERENCES ABANDONED

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Officials of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, who have been in conference with a committee of telegraphers over wages, announced Monday afternoon that all negotiations had been abandoned. About 500 men will be involved if there is a walkout.

PENNSYLVANIA GIRL ELECTED

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Mary Eliza Clarke of Punxsutawney, Pa., was elected president of the Wellesley College Christian Association Thursday evening. Helen Martin was chosen vice-president.

SAN DIEGO WILL SPEND \$3,500,000 ON HER EXPOSITION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Since the determination was reached by the directors of the San Diego Panama-California exposition to hold a world's exposition, and to invite participation from all of the states of the United States and all of the countries of the world, the stockholders of the exposition corporation have met and voted down the proposal of the directors to increase the capital stock of the corporation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, with the avowed intention of increasing the amount to \$3,500,000. Another meeting of the stockholders has been called for 60 days hence, when the action increasing the capital stock to \$3,500,000 will be taken.

The additional money will be used in extending the grounds, in the erection of more buildings, and the further adornment of the grounds to accommodate the increased scope of the exposition.

It has been determined by the directors that, beside going to every foreign country and every state of the Union for participation, the portion of the exposition to be built by the San Diego organization shall illustrate in comprehensive manner the progress of man from the primate to the present. The support of the Archeological Institute of America and the Smithsonian Institution has been enlisted, and Dr. Edgar I. Hewett, director of the Archeological Institute, has been named as director of the exhibit.

MORE THAN 1500 ATTEND OPENING OF HORSE SHOW

About 1500 persons attended the opening night of the fourth annual Massachusetts horse show, under the auspices of the Horse Show Association, held Thursday night at the Park Riding school. The show will continue tonight, Saturday night, and a matinee on Saturday afternoon.

The largest winner Thursday evening was H. L. Pierce of Leominster. He was awarded four blue ribbons and two seconds. The feature of the evening's show was the performance of Mr. Pierce's Bourbon Queen. She succeeded in bringing home the honor in each class in which she was shown.

There were 11 classes shown, including single harness, double harness, roadster, saddle and hunter and jumper classes. Among those who showed entries were Miss Frances Webster, Miss Helen Foss, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Beatrice Smith, Mrs. J. F. Lord, Miss Elizabeth P. Bigelow, Miss Leslie Bradley, Mrs. M. Mafire Dimond, Mrs. F. J. Lasker, Miss Gwendolyn Leonard, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Miss Pierce, Mrs. P. T. Roche.

MICHIGAN SECOND IN SALT PRODUCING

WASHINGTON—Michigan is the second salt-producing state in importance in the Union, being surpassed only by New York. The output of salt in the state in 1910, according to the United States geological survey, was 9,452,022 barrels, or 1,323,283 tons, valued at \$2,231,262. Our total salt production in 1910 was 30,305,656 barrels, against only 979,306 barrels imported, valued at \$370,922. At the same time we exported salt to the value of \$320,920.

The indications are that the salt production for 1911 will show an increase over the figures for the preceding year.

GERMAN DEFENSE BILLS ARE HELD

NEW YORK—The German government sustained a defeat on the bills for the increase of the army and navy in the Reichstag Thursday, says a message to the New York Herald.

Although the bills were read a first time, the combined National, Liberal, Radical and Socialist parties, which are dissatisfied with the government's proposed method of financing the measures and desire the imposition of an inheritance tax in order to provide the necessary funds, succeeded by a majority of two in having the bills referred to a special committee for study.

WILLIAMS SCHOOL CLASS MEETS

The twenty-fifth annual reunion dinner of the class of '87, Williams school of Chelsea, was held at the Quincey house Thursday evening with Edward F. McLeod, the class president, acting as toastmaster. The others present were Dr. W. G. Farnham, F. H. Smith, W. W. Hinkley, W. A. Cahoon, J. E. Wilcox, H. L. Herson, E. E. Strout, former alderman of Chelsea, David C. Buck, James A. Anderson and Dr. Daniel Kana.

POWERS OF BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE ENLARGED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Enlarging the powers of the so-called "money trust" investigating committee, the Pujos resolution was passed by the House Thursday by a vote of 237 to 15.

Under the new resolution the banking and currency committee will employ two attorneys and begin an exhaustive investigation of the interrelations between the financial interests and the industrial, commercial and transportation interests of the country.

Those who voted against the resolution were:

Republicans—Austin, Tennessee; Calder, New York; Cannon, Illinois; Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Draper, New York; Henry, Higgins and Tilson, Connecticut; Howell, Utah; Malby, New York, and Sulloway, New Hampshire.

Democrats—Representatives Brantley, Georgia; Bulkeley and Whitacre, Ohio; Evans, Illinois.

Representative Pujos, chairman of the banking and currency committee, announced late Thursday that he had telegraphed to Samuel Untermyer of New York and Edgar H. Farrar of New Orleans, the attorneys who are to conduct the investigation, asking them to meet the committee at once.

PHILADELPHIA MAYOR DECRIES PARTIZAN RULE

Rudolph Blankenburg, mayor of Philadelphia, criticized partizan government in an address before the Boston City Club last evening.

"A foreign foe is not the only danger that may threaten our national life; far more insidious and dangerous is the domestic foe, who may, unrecognized for years, by artful means appeal to our prejudices, our love for riches, our political ambition and our vanity in his efforts to uphold himself on the ruins of popular government," he said.

Before the address Mayor Blankenburg was tendered a complimentary dinner by the club, at which Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, was toastmaster. Brief speeches were made by John Nolen, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Robert H. Valentine, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, and Morris L. Cooke, commissioner of public works of Philadelphia.

PUPILS DESTROY WEEDS FOR PRIZES

FOREST GROVE, Ore.—Dandelion day was celebrated here recently by the pupils of the public schools, who brought in thousands of dandelions, thistles, plainain and other objectionable weeds, which they had been gathering for the past week and a half.

The crusade against the weeds was instituted and carried out under the auspices of the Woman's Club of this city. The club appropriated \$30 in prizes for the girl and boy bringing in the largest amount of weeds.

ANCIENTS TO SEE KING OF ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Lord Denbigh at the annual supper of the Honorable Artillery Company, in London on Thursday night announced that the King would receive the visiting delegation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston on the grounds of Buckingham palace on July 15, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST A FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By WILLIAM R. RATHVON, C.S.B. of Denver, Colorado. A member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE, FALMOUTH, NEW YORK AND ST. PAUL STS. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1912. At eight o'clock. You and your friends are cordially invited to be present.

RAISIN BREAD

Is delicious made of Franklin's Entire Wheat Flour. Send for prize recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston.

AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

LENDING LIBRARY W. B. Clarke Co. All the new novels 25 & 28 Tremont St. 2c per day

Leading Events in Athletic World :: Fencing Finals Tonight

AMERICA WILL HAVE A WONDERFUL LOT OF OLYMPIC ATHLETES

One Thousand Meter Walk Appears to Be Only Athletic Event Not Having Point Winners

STRONG IN RUNNERS

Never before has so much activity been witnessed in athletic circles as at the present moment. Interest in the coming Olympic games runs high, and from every section of the country are heard reports of big squads in training. There is no doubt that the tryouts will see gathered east and west, north and south, the largest and best fields of champions ever brought together.

Ralph Craig is unquestionably the fastest sprinter who will take the mark in the 100 and 200 meter trials. He has covered 100 yards repeatedly in 9.45s. and he is the joint holder of the far-long world's record of 21.5s.; if he is in form he should win both races. Gwyn Henry, A. T. Meyer, James Rosenberger and L. C. Cary are other strong candidates.

I. N. Davenport of Chicago University will carry public favor in the 400-meter run, but he will have formidable opposition. G. Reed, Carl Lindberg, J. Rosenberger, D. B. Young, H. H. Gissing, E. G. McArthur and C. D. Reidpath have all beaten 50s. for the quarter.

At 800 meters J. P. Jones is liked most by competent judges, though they concede chances to M. W. Sheppard. It will not do, however, to overlook I. N. Davenport, L. Bernard and H. H. Gissing.

Jones is again the logical choice for the 1500-meter run, holding as he does the world's one-mile record of 4m. 15.25s. His nearest rivals are M. W. Sheppard, A. R. Kiviat, P. J. Taylor, O. Hedlund and E. Hanavan.

In the 5000-meter event G. V. Bonhag looks to be a sure winner, though there are some who think Jones will drive him hard if he starts, which is possible though not probable. They claim Jones to be the greatest all-round runner of the day, and certainly his cross-country performances prove that he has no distance limit. It is likely, however, that he will specialize in the 800 and 1500-meter races. Close to Bonhag are Louis Scott, Tel Berna, P. J. Taylor, J. Sullivan and P. R. Withington. And these men are booked to start in the 10000-meter run, with the addition of Lewis Tewania.

The marathon is causing a good deal of speculation. M. J. Ryan has risen to the rank of favorite. Those who are expected to give him most trouble are Harry Smith, Tewania, L. Pillivant, J. Forshaw, C. De Mar, A. Sokolakis, J. Reynolds, Sydney Hatch, W. H. Hackett and H. Jensen.

The 8000 meter cross country run will find on the mark among other runners W. Kramer, Louis Scott, H. H. Gissing, J. Daly, F. Bellars, T. Berna, Collins and Tewania, and records are not conflicting to predict with any degree of assurance who will land in the awards.

For the relay races at 400 and 1600 meters, the successful men in the sprints and middle distances will be picked, the names of the candidates are given above. It was feared not long ago that our hurdlers would not be as fine a lot as usual, but recent events have shown the contrary. Forrest Smithson is again flying timber in his most perfect style. A. B. Shaw has also returned to form, and there are other men of championship caliber in J. J. Eller, E. Beeson, W. E. Edwards and J. C. Case.

At the running high jump we hold the world's indoor and outdoor records. S. C. Lawrence and C. Horine, besides a handful of 6ft. 3in. performers in H. F. Porter, Harry Grumpeit, Egon Erickson, C. Jennings and W. C. Wahl; while in the standing high we will produce such stars as Ray C. Ewry, S. Lawrence, Platt Adams, F. Holmes, J. Bille, F. Belote and G. Horine. A star aggregation.

Among the likeliest entrants for the running broad jump will be Frank Irons, Platt Adams, A. L. Gutterston, F. Allen, R. A. Holden, C. Cook, J. Watson, E. T. Cooke, E. L. Mercer and O. Snedigar. Irons, Adams and Cooke have the long-

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Boston Nationals have asked for waivers on 14 players.

Hall appears to be in splendid form and should help the Red Sox to more victories.

Now for the Giants. Two out of three from Brooklyn is much better than last year's showing.

Bender has been heard from at last and he won his first game after pitching 13 full innings.

One more for Perdue. That makes it four straight, and may make it five by next Tuesday.

Yerkes of the Red Sox was the first big league player to make five hits in one game this year.

Lewis is playing a fine game for Boston this spring. He is covering lots of ground in the field and batting finely.

Manager Davis has at last become an active player on the Cleveland team. He played first yesterday, but showed lack of practice.

The Chicago Nationals have secured J. F. Maroney, a left-handed pitcher, who was unconditionally released by the Detroit club this spring.

Manager Mack will greatly miss his star pitcher, John Coombs. It is to be hoped that he will be back in the game again by the last of next month.

Now for the Athletics. Boston will have to show better form against the world's champions than that of the New York and Washington series if they are going to win a majority of the games.

Silk O'Loughlin, the famous American league umpire, believes that a committee should go over the rules and simplify them. He thinks the rules are all right, but that they could be made much plainer.

Teams desiring to enter the Municipal Athletic Association league should send word to the offices of the association at 6 Beacon street at once. All Boston boys are eligible, including individuals not attached to organized teams.

Flaherty, the Boston National utility outfielder and pitcher last year, says that Martin, shortstop of the Rochester team, is one of the best looking young players he has seen this spring. The New York Highlanders have just bought him.

That the Boston Nationals are drawing bigger crowds this year than last is evidenced by the statement that in the first two games with Philadelphia in Boston this spring, the visitors received more money than for all their games in the Hub in 1911.

WORCESTER DROPS TWO

WORCESTER—Captain Berkett of the Worcester team released Pitcher Donald Proctor, who came here from Philadelphia, and Catcher F. C. Egnon, who came from Pittsfield, Thursday.

The 8000 meter cross country run will find on the mark among other runners W. Kramer, Louis Scott, H. H. Gissing, J. Daly, F. Bellars, T. Berna, Collins and Tewania, and records are not conflicting to predict with any degree of assurance who will land in the awards.

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HARVARD BEATS MAINE BY SOME HARD BATTING

Crimson Finds Visiting Pitchers Easily While Their Own Boxmen Allow but One Safe Drive

That the Harvard varsity baseball team will be a heavy hitting aggregation this year is the opinion of the undergraduates today following the batting done by the Crimson players in their game with University of Maine on Soldier's field Thursday afternoon, when they defeated the visitors 11 to 1.

The home players secured no less than 10 safe hits, while Felton, Hardy and Bartholf held the visiting batsmen to one. Cleaves being the player to secure that. The fielding of both teams was below varsity standard, the home players making no less than five errors to six for the visitors.

Despite six bases on balls by Felton in six innings, the visitors could not locate his good ones. Felton struck out eight men and held his rivals tight.

Stobi and Jones of Maine lacked speed and seldom got their curves to breaking well, but their good control allowed only three men to walk. Gillman's two misplays in the outfield, both times allowing the ball to get by him, could easily have been prevented.

Reynolds was again at shortstop for Harvard in place of Desha, but his record of two errors out of five chances is likely to send him to the outfield again and give the veteran Hawaiian his old place.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Harvard 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 10 5
Maine 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 6
Batteries, Felton, Hardy, Bartholf and Reeves and Young; Stobi, Jones and Abbott. Umpire, O'Reilly.

BOSTON SCHOOL GAMES ON JUNE 1

Boston's high schools are to hold their fourth annual outdoor track and field meet at Wood Island park, East Boston, Saturday, June 1. The school championship will be decided by adding the number of points won by each school in the senior, intermediate and junior divisions. First places will count five points; second, three; third, two, and fourth, one. The same method of scoring points in the relay races as was followed at the regional indoor meet last March will be followed.

The teacher managers will meet Monday, May 27, for the purpose of closing entries and making drawings. No entrance fee is required. Each contestant may enter one running event (dash and hurdles are running events) and one field event only, relay excepted.

INTRODUCE NEW BALL GAME HERE

At the High School of Commerce, Dr. Schmidt of Germany, a German exchange teacher this year, and Mr. Smith, who was a German exchange teacher in Germany a year ago, are introducing the game of "Schlag" ball. For over a week the teachers have been working on the plan and Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, physical director, and Head Master James E. Downey are in favor of it.

Candidates for the teams were called out on the Fenway grounds Thursday afternoon. Ten boys play on each side and it is played in an arena of 25 by 75 yards. The game is similar to the present handball game and according to the teachers introducing it is a good one for boys to take up.

BATES NINE WINS FROM R. I. STATE

KINGSTON, R. I.—Bates defeated Rhode Island State College, 2 to 1, in 11 innings of interesting baseball here Thursday. Linguist of Bates held the home team to one hit. The visitors scored their winning run on a hit by Griffin, two sacrifices and a hit by Coffey.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Bates 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 10 5
Rhode Island 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 6
Batteries, Linguist and Griffin; Coleman and Foley. Umpire, Briggs.

BOURBON QUEEN STARS

The second session of the Park riding school horse show will be held this evening with an attractive program scheduled. The opening session Thursday evening was well attended and some excellent competition offered. The feature was the splendid showing made by the novice saddler, Bourbon Queen, a blue grass product recently bought by H. L. Pierce of Leominster to send across the water for honors at the international show in June.

NAME OLYMPIC RIFLE CAPTAIN

WASHINGTON—Since a United States rifle team at the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, is assured, it has been decided that Lieutenant-Commander Harris Loring of the navy will captain the team, and the adjutant will be Col. William Libbey, inspector-general of rifle practice for New Jersey and a professor at Princeton University.

STANFORD CREW FOR HUDSON

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—Leland Stanford, Jr., University plans to send her victorious crew to Poughkeepsie to participate in the intercollegiate regatta June 20. Assurance has been received that the Stanford oarsmen will be allowed to compete. The Stanford crew recently defeated the crews of the Universities of California and Washington.

College Baseball Leader Whose Team Met Harvard Nine on Soldiers Field



CAPT. ARTHUR ABBOTT '14
Maine varsity baseball nine

YALE NINE WINS FROM NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN—Yale defeated New Haven of the Connecticut league in a return match Thursday at Yale field by 7 to 0. The concluding innings furnished a spectacular finish. New Haven led up to the seventh by 2 to 0. Scott was pitching for Yale and after the first four innings, when he was hit safely seven times, was very effective. Foster pitched the first four innings for New Haven. Darby, late of the Boston Nationals, relieved him in the fifth, went two innings without mishap, but Yale homered him in the seventh and eighth. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Yale 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 10 11
New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Batteries, Scott, Brown and Burdett; S. Foster, Darby, Wilson and Nagle. Umpire, Bedford.

DARTMOUTH NINE WINS GAME 22 TO 2

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's baseball team defeated the Bowdoin nine, 22 to 2 here Thursday. The home team made three home runs, four three base hits, four two baggers and seven singles. Hallett, the Dartmouth pitcher, struck out 13 men as well as playing a good infield game. The visitors were weak throughout. It was a repetition of Wednesday's contest, when Means, the Bowdoin pitcher, could do little with the Green batters. Bowdoin's only brace was taken in the third, when it kept Dartmouth from scoring three times by good work at second and third. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Dartmouth 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 22 19 3
Bowdoin 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 7
Batteries, Hallett and Spillane; Dodge, Hall and Brooks. Umpire, Reed.

SHIFT MADE IN COLUMBIA CREW

NEW YORK—Columbia's varsity crew was changed around Thursday when F. Latenser, who has been out of the boat for a month, resumed his old seat at No. 7; Herkert, at bow, was removed, and Williams, Rothwell and Hadsell, the other three men rowing on the starboard side, advanced a seat each. Another change is promised in the next few days, when it is expected that F. Miller, who has been unable to row for the last 10 days, will take his place at No. 5.

With the newly arranged boating the eight went through one of the hardest day's work of the year, yesterday afternoon, rowing from Edgewater to a point opposite Spuyten Duyvil, more than eight miles in all.

ANSWER FILED IN ST. LOUIS SUIT

ST. LOUIS—E. A. Steininger, president of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, has filed an answer in the suit brought by Miss Sarah Robison to restrain him from voting her stock at meetings of the club's directorate. The case will be heard Monday.

Miss Robison sets forth that she inherited one fourth of the club's stock from the late M. Stanley Robison. Steininger in his reply alleged that as administrator of the estate, he is legal owner of the stock, and has a right to vote it for two years.

INGERTON SOLD BY BOSTON

NEW YORK—President John M. Ward of the Boston Nationals has announced the outright sale of player William J. Ingerton to the Indianapolis club of the American Association. Ingerton will report at once to his new club.

FENCERS MEET TONIGHT IN THE FINAL CONTESTS

Four Experts Win Places in the Semi-Finals for National Titles—Women Will Also Compete

NEW YORK—The finals in the national fencing tournament will be held this evening in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor here and judging by the form shown by the winners in the semi-final rounds at the home of the Fencers Club, Thursday, some excellent competition is sure to be seen.

The four successful contestants with the weapon included two swordsmen of the Fencers Club, led by Sherman Hall, who recently captured the national junior title, and A. V. Z. Post, who is rated as something of a veteran. A. E. Sauer, the Chicago fencer and winner of the Illinois division, and Dr. F. W. Allen of the Boston Athletic Association, an expert swordsman, also qualified.

In addition to the finals of the tournament tonight the women fencers will make their debut in the first national championship ever decided in this country for the fair sex: Miss Adelaide Raylis of the Ladies Fencing Class, Miss F. Deussen of East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. W. H. Dewar of Philadelphia, Miss Clara L. Cheeseman of Garrison, N. Y., and Miss Sailor of Philadelphia having qualified for the finals under the direction of the Amateur Fencers League of America.

To the surprise of the followers of the sport the quartet of the New York Athletic Club—Dr. J. Ernest Gignoux, W. P. Bowman, Victor P. Curti and Philip Allison—failed to qualify a man. Sherman Hall, the junior champion, did not lose a bout until the final series, when he capitulated to Dr. F. W. Allen of Boston. Hall's style was as puzzling as his poise was limp and seemingly awkward. He timed his thrusts perfectly, however, the point of his blade repeatedly finding the vulnerable spot in his opponent's defense.

A. E. Sauer, the Illinois swordsman, possessed a peculiar will like thrust, which more often than not flitted the blade from the grasp of his opponent. The westerner made short work of his bout with Breckenridge in this manner, as he flitted the sword cleanly from the Washington fencer's hand four times in succession.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Jersey City	5	1	.833
Providence	4	2	.667
Baltimore	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Newark	2	4	.333
Montreal	1	4	.200

RESULTS THURSDAY

Providence 3, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 3, Buffalo 1.
St. Louis 3, Rochester 5.
Newark 5, Newark 2.

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Worcester	4	1	.800
Brookton	3	1	.750
Lawrence	2	1	.667
Fall River	1	3	.333
Lyons	1	3	.333
Barnstable	1	3	.333
Haverhill	1	4	.200

RESULTS THURSDAY

Worcester 7, Fall River 0.
New Bedford 3, Lowell 1.
Lawrence 4, Brookton 3.

RESULTS MONDAY

Fall River at Brookton.
Lyons at Lowell.
New Bedford at Lawrence.
Worcester at Haverhill.

WESTERN LEAGUE RESULTS

Omaha 9, Des Moines 8.
St. Joe 5, Sioux City 1.
Denver 11, Wichita 0.
Topeka-Lincoln, postponed.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE RESULTS

Chattanooga 6, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 13, Mobile 1.
Birmingham 4, Montgomery 3.
Nashville 3, Atlanta 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Wilkes Barre 6, Binghamton 3.
Utica 10, Syracuse 3.
Elmira 6, Scranton 2.
Albany 7, Troy 1.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE

Rome 4, Huntsville 2.
Bessemer 4, Gadsden 3.
Selma 9, Anniston 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Savannah 5, Columbia 2.
Jacksonville 3, Marion 1.
Columbus-Albany, postponed.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Ft. Worth 3, Waco 1.
Newport 5, Houston 1.
San Antonio 1, Galveston 0.
Dallas 4, Austin 1.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE RESULTS

Jackson 4, New Orleans 3.
Hattiesburg 11, Vicksburg 6.
Greenwood 5, Meridian 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

No games scheduled.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STARTS

NEW HAVEN—The Connecticut Baseball League will open its season today with games scheduled as follows: Bridgeport at New Haven, Springfield at Holyoke and Hartford at New Britain.

BASEBALL SATURDAY

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
FENWAY PARK
Jersey and Lansdowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's, 344 Washington St.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	8	3	.727
Boston	6	3	.667
Philadelphia	6	3	.667
Washington	5	4	.556
Cleveland	5	4	.556
Detroit	5	4	.556
St. Louis	5	4	.556
New York	5	4	.556

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 4, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

BOSTON BEATS WASHINGTON

With Hall in the pitcher's box, Boston defeated Washington 4 to 1 in the final game of their series at Fenway park. Hall's work was excellent and Hughes, who pitched for the visitors also deserved much credit. Lewis, Boston's left fielder made a double and in the field made seven putouts and one assist. Foster once more played a fine game on third for Washington. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Boston 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 1
Washington 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2
Batteries, Hall and Nunnaker; Hughes and Henry. Umpires, Connolly and Hart.

ATHLETICS WIN IN THIRTEENTH

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Philadelphia 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14
Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 10
N. Y. 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 10
Batteries, Bender and Thomas; Ford and Street. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Westcott.

CHICAGO SHUTS OUT CLEVELAND

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Chicago 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 11
Batteries, Benz and Block; Krapp, Steen and Eastery. Umpires, Perrine and Dineen.

DETROIT WINS SHORT GAME

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Detroit 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 2 3 6 0
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 2
Batteries, Mullin and Stange; Hamilton and Stephens. Umpires, Evans and Egan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	8	2	.800
New York	7	3	.700
Boston	7	3	.700
Philadelphia	6	3	.667
Chicago	4	5	.444
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 7, Brooklyn 3.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

BOSTON WINS IN TENTH

BROOKLYN—Boston won a loosely played 10-inning game, 7 to 5. Both teams hit freely, the home club getting the most hits, but errors by Tooley and Downs proved costly. The score:

Innings 1

PACIFIC HIGHWAY IN NORTHWEST IS MADE CONTINUOUS AVENUE

Bridges Over Streams Have Been Built, Hills Reduced and General Improvement Made in Surfaces

WORK TO CONTINUE

OLYMPIA, Wash.—During the past few months much work has been done on the Pacific highway, which extends from the Canadian boundary at Blaine to the Columbia river at Vancouver, and it is possible now for teams and automobiles to travel over a road which, in many places, is the equal of any in the state.

Clarke county has given but little attention to the Pacific highway proper, but records in the office of State Highway Commissioner W. J. Roberts show that Clark county, in cooperation with Cowlitz county, has constructed over the Lewis river a bridge which forms a connecting link between the two counties. Under state aid, in Lewis county, about three miles of hard-surface work has been done on the highway, while in Thurston county, in addition to grading, graveling and improving several miles of the highway, a new bridge has been built across the Nisqually river on the line between Thurston and Pierce counties.

On the Tacoma-Seattle section of the highway, Pierce and King counties have built about 45 miles of good road, about 11 miles of which have not yet been hard-surfaced. Upon the completion of this, the work of improving streets leading out of the towns along the route will be started.

Along the highway north from Seattle, King county has done some hard-surface work, which is reported in fair condition. Snohomish county is perfecting plans to improve the road leading from the King county line to Everett, portions of which have been graded and gravelled, and other improvements are under way.

North of Everett, comparatively little improvement has been made, although the contract for a new bridge across the Skagit river has been let. On completion of this structure, located at Mt. Vernon, every large stream between the Columbia river and the international boundary line will be crossed by a substantial bridge.

Between Skagit and Whatcom counties the work around Chukanut mountain has been completed. This furnishes a good road from Bellingham south to the Skagit county line. North from Bellingham is a stretch of road one of the best in the state.

The route of the Pacific highway was outlined by the Legislature. It extends from Blaine, by way of Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and Chehalis to Vancouver. At suitable points along the highway, sign posts have been placed, so there is no danger of the tourist going astray.

NATURAL HISTORY CLUBS IN SESSION

About 30 natural history societies in New England comprising the New England Federation of Natural History Societies, are holding their annual business meeting and exhibition today and tomorrow in the Boston Society of Natural History building, Boylston and Berkeley streets.

The exhibitions are of specimens and methods. The Massachusetts fish and game commission shows some of the results of its survey of the ponds in the state. There are exhibits also from Fall River, Providence and elsewhere.

This evening there will be a "round table" at which different delegates will describe the work of their societies. The women of the Barton Society will hold an informal reception. Tomorrow will be devoted to business reports, election of officers, the council meeting and the selection of summer meeting place.

FALL RIVER LIGHT COMPANY TO SELL

FALL RIVER, Mass.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fall River Electric Light Company Thursday afternoon, by a unanimous vote of 6020 shares it was voted to sell the company's power house in this city to the Southern Massachusetts Power Company, and to authorize a long term power contract with that company.

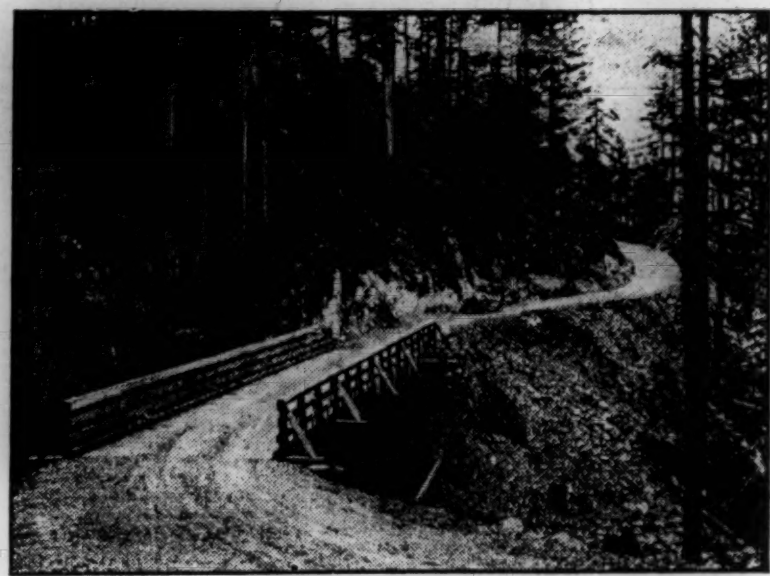
The Southern Massachusetts Power Company is a new corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000, and proposes to supply power for the lighting companies and mills of Fall River and New Bedford from the station here.

TURN VEREINS TO MEET IN MALDEN

Preparations have been made for entertainment of the 75 delegates and guests to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Turn Verein, which will be held Saturday and Sunday at Turn hall, Forest street, Malden, it being the first time in 18 years that such a convention has been held here.

There will be Turn Vereins represented from Boston, Manchester, N. H., Lawrence, Clinton, Springfield, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Webster, Malden, Providence, Easthampton, Pittsfield and Adams.

TYPICAL HIGHWAY OF THE NORTHWEST



(Photo copyright by Leonard Frank, Alberni, B. C.)

Malahat drive on Vancouver Island, British Columbia

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the proposal to adopt the parcels post system.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—The fear that a parcels post will work to the detriment of the country merchant is a fallacy pure and simple. It will, on the other hand, materially promote his prosperity. It is entirely unreasonable to hold that an agency that makes for the welfare of the myriad rural customers of the merchant is not going also to aid the merchant himself. It has been shown in other countries that a parcels post, such as is proposed to be introduced into this country, increases the purchasing power of the farmer, making him a freer spender and multiplying his needs. As a matter of fact, a parcels post is second only to rural free delivery and good roads as an upholder of prosperity in the country. That being the case, the merchant should welcome, not oppose it.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—One of the chief advantages of the parcels post is that it is available wherever the postal routes reach, and when established will cover territory 10 times as large as that embraced by the express companies. The merchandise of the parcels is treated as other mail matter, the prepayment of charges being by means of stamps attached to the packet, and the transportation and delivery is effected in the same way as letters, newspapers, or other mail.

NEW YORK PRESS.—If the parcels post were established the general revenues of the department would so increase that the thing then to do, in order to make second-class matter pay its equitable share, would be not to raise the second-class rate but to lower the first-class rate and other rates as well as the fourth class. The reduction in the latter case would make equalization possible by cutting the charges instead of by putting them up.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR.—The parcels post will make for some reduction in the cost of living and the savings will find new avenues of employment.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—In South Africa the parcels post has become not only a reality, but according to consular reports, has proven a decided benefit to the agricultural section. Both the producer and consumer of farm products have as yet found in these reports, been joint beneficiaries of the new system of postal delivery.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The track department of the Boston Elevated is laying the track on the new elevated structure approaching North station shuttle service tracks.

The private Pullman car "Ardent," occupied by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and party will pass through Boston tonight en route from New York city to Groton, Mass.

M. Ota, engineer to the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, with headquarters at Tokyo, was a guest of Boston terminal and railway officials yesterday in the interest of his company. Mr. Ota's road has 17 miles of electrification under construction, also the widening of 600 miles of track from narrow to wide gauge at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000.

SHRINERS TO GO TO LOS ANGELES

Shriners from five New England temples with their wives and families, comprising more than 200 persons, will leave Boston tomorrow forenoon on a pilgrimage to Los Angeles. The members will attend the annual sessions of the imperial council in May. The tour will be by the way of Colorado Springs and will consume about one month.

Aleppo temple's official representation will not leave until Sunday morning. It consists of Benjamin W. Rowell, imperial recorder; George A. Schackford, potentate; James S. Blake and Charles C. Henry, past potentates; and Henry B. Perkins.

The temples to be represented are Aleppo of Boston, Bekdash of Concord, N. H., Melha of Springfield, Palestine of Providence and Sphinx of Hartford.

ARKANSAS VALLEY IS SAID TO BE SECOND TO NILE IN FERTILITY

DENVER.—Arkansas valley, at the present time, affords a great illustration of the benefits of irrigation. This valley is in southern and eastern Colorado and extends from the Royal gorge at the eastern edge of the Rocky mountains eastward to the state line, a distance of 170 miles, with a varying width of from five to 30 miles. The irrigated lands lie along both sides of the Arkansas river, which traverses the valley from west to east, and their area is being steadily extended as new irrigation projects bring wider districts under cultivation.

Farming by irrigation was started in the Arkansas valley of Colorado in the late fifties, when the first direct supply irrigating ditch was built in Pueblo county. Since that time there has been hundreds of miles of irrigating ditches and many reservoirs of enormous capacity built, costing about \$200,000,000. Half a million acres of land, according to assessors' reports, have been reclaimed and made intensively productive. The development work is still going on and several hundred thousand acres more are now being put under irrigation. Irrigation engineers assert that the Arkansas river is second only to the Nile in silt percentage—the properties that enrich the land. The Nile has kept the country bordering it fertile for thousands of years, and the Arkansas river possesses this fertilizing power almost to an equal degree, and deposits upon the lands through its waters annually thousands of tons of finely divided mineral sediment and organic matter washed down from the mountains in which the river rises.

The Arkansas river rises in the highest range of the Rocky mountains and drains about 250,000 square miles, the run-off of which is capable of irrigating several times the irrigated acreage now under cultivation in the Arkansas valley of Colorado.

In the valley are located six immense beet-sugar factories of the capacity of 500,000 tons of sugar beets a year, and these pay the farmers somewhat over \$3,000,000 annually. The established demand for Rocky Ford cantaloupes, forming a melon-growing industry that is general in the whole valley, brings into the valley over \$1,000,000 yearly.

JAPAN MAY BUY AMERICAN COTTON

AUSTIN, Tex.—Japan will purchase 500,000 bales of American cotton this year if Thomas Sammons, the United States consul-general at Yokohama, has the situation sized up right.

A copy of the consul-general's statement in which this estimate is made, has been received by Governor Colquitt from Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state at Washington.

It will be recalled that Governor Colquitt as a preparatory step to the governors' conference at New Orleans last fall and the "high price" movement which was scheduled to follow it, requested Secretary of State Knox to endeavor through the American consuls at European ports to secure estimates on the amount of American cotton consumed each year in the far east. This request was acceded to and the consuls are now making their reports. All are expected to be heard from during the coming summer.

ROSEMONT, VA., TO GET WATER WORKS

WASHINGTON.—A high service water system is being constructed in Rosemont, Va. The plant consists of a 25,000-gallon supply tank located on a steel tower 36 feet high on the extreme top of the hill in section No. 2. Water will be pumped into this tank by an electric motor directly connected to a pump located in a pumping station which is now being built.

The system, which will be completed the latter part of this month, at a cost of from \$4000 to \$5000, will give ample supply of water at good pressure for the residences now being built on the higher ground at Rosemont.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

For the first time in the 93 years of its organization Bethel lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of this town now has a membership of over 200 members.

The trustees of the Robbins Memorial library have had a bust of the late Winfield Robbins, the donor of the library and the proposed new town hall, placed in the rotunda of the library. The bust is of Carrara marble and was carved in the studio of O. Spalmach in Rome, while the pedestal is made of Protto green marble.

The Arlington public schools are to lose two of its teachers. Arthur W. Kallom, principal of the Russell grammar school, has been elected a submaster in a South Boston school. Miss J. Adelaide Moffitt has accepted a position in the Bridgewater Normal school as specialist of reading.

WAKEFIELD

The Baraca Club of the Y. M. C. A. elected at last night's business meeting Alvin J. Gordon, president; Bert Johnson, secretary, and Albert North, treasurer. A reception is to be tendered this evening to the members of the Women's Auxiliary who have provided the club dinners this season.

The Montrose Chapel Society elected these officers Thursday night: President, Mrs. Agnes Oliver; secretary, Miss Jennie Moses; directors, Mrs. Mary Schurman, Mrs. Ida Richards, Fred L. Knight, George L. Oliver; auditors, Mrs. Marie Holmes, Mrs. Lilla Reid; supply committee, Mrs. Lilla Reid; Mrs. Myra E. Knight, Kenneth Odiorne.

LEXINGTON

The selectmen have appointed the new board of fire engineers as follows: Edward H. Mara of Muzzey street, Fred Moulton of State road and William S. Sammon of Bedford street. The board will meet next Wednesday morning, May 1.

These are the officers of Lexington Golf Club: President, Arthur C. Whitney; secretary, Edwin B. Worthen; treasurer, Williston Lincoln; executive committee, Harry F. Fay, J. Chester Hutchinson, F. Foster Sherburn, George D. Milne and Clarence E. Sprague.

MALDEN

Joseph Gammage of 18 Auburn street, sailed Thursday on the Allan liner Parisian for Liverpool and London, it being his sixty-sixth transatlantic voyage.

In the series of civic addresses being given by the heads of all city departments to the pupils of the high school Police Commissioner Charles G. Warren told of the working of the police department Thursday morning. This was the fourth of eight addresses.

WHITMAN

These officers were elected for 1912 and 1913 at the annual meeting of the Whitman Woman's Club: President, Mrs. Abbie F. Jenkins; recording secretary, Mrs. Isadore Merrill; corresponding secretary, Miss S. Mildred Ellis; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha H. Walker.

D. A. Russell W. R. C. is arranging for a fair to open in the town hall next Tuesday evening. Officers of the state organization have accepted invitations to attend.

WEYMOUTH

The senior class of the high school has chosen Miss L. Curley and Ralph L. Curtiss to deliver the class prophecies, and Willard Wendell the class history at its graduating exercises in June. Thomas Hannaford has been selected as class marshal.

The engineers of the fire department have organized by the choice of Matthew O'Down as chief and Walter W. Pratt, clerk.

READING

The Apollo quartet and Miss Marion Clarke, reader, will be the entertainers at this evening's joint celebration by Security lodge, I. O. O. F., and Evergreen Rebekah lodge of the anniversary of Odd Fellowship, and O. L. Millbury, Mrs. Ursula Bancroft, Mrs. Dora French, W. M. Bailey, A. H. Carter, Mrs. Dora B. Nichols, Mrs. Lura M. Parker, Mrs. Emily E. Southwell and E. B. Currell will serve on the reception committee.

MIDDLEBORO

The Rev. C. W. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist church, will take up his duties at his new parish at Becket on May 1.

William N. Craig of North Easton, gave his lecture on "Practical Gardening" before the Cabot Club this afternoon in the Unitarian church.

EVERETT

All of the electric cars which have been sent via Everett Springs and Chelsea are going over the Sullivan square route this week until repairs are made to the Chelsea bridge.

The sixth postal sub-station to be opened within a year in this city was opened today at the junction of Oakes and Main streets.

MELROSE

The third concert of the Amphion Club this season was given last evening in the city auditorium before nearly 1000 people. Harry C. Burleigh, baritone soloist of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave several southern melodies. The chorus was under the direction of E. Cutter, Jr., and Grant Drake was the accompanist.

SHARON

The Sharon Choral Society presents its sixth annual spring concert tonight in the town hall. The program will consist of vocal and instrumental solos and "The Crusader," by Gade, by the choral society.

NEWTON

West Newton Women's Educational Club holds its annual luncheon and meeting at Woodland Park hotel today.

Chief Randlett of the fire department has awarded the contract for the building of an automobile combination truck to the Knox Automobile Company of Worcester.

Newtonville Woman's Guild has elected: President, Mrs. Irving O. Palmer; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. V. Jones, Mrs. Samuel Thurber, Mrs. F. W. Pray, Mrs. J. L. Jellerson, Mrs. E. E. Davidson, Mrs. W. O. Hunt, Mrs. F. E. Spaulding, Mrs. E. K. Hall, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. Maynard Maxim, Mrs. C. V. Rolfe, Mrs. T. A. Hildreth; recording secretary, Mrs. F. J. Fessenden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. W. Thayer; clerk, Mrs. Nathaniel Adams; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Byers; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Lincoln Righter; auditor, Mrs. J. F. Hartshorn; chairman of finance, Mrs. E. E. Hopkins; directors, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Mrs. A. C. Moir, Mrs. Margaret McGill, Mrs. Richard Loring, Mrs. A. D. Sallinger, Mrs. Lizzie Allen, Mrs. J. H. Paton, Mrs. Fred Mann.

BEVERLY

The Crosby block on Rantoul street, the largest building in that street with stores on the lower floor and apartments above will be sold at public auction Thursday, May 16. The block was built by Forman A. Crosby, and he sold it last year to William Kaplan and others.

Tonight Beverly council 173, Knights of Columbus will give its annual concert and dance at city hall. Many out-of-town guests are expected, and the affair promises to be a success, as have other Knights of Columbus affairs.

ROCKLAND

Mattakesett tribe, I. O. O. R. M., observed the ninth anniversary of its organization in Grand Army hall Thursday evening. The officers of the great council of Massachusetts were present.

The Central Labor Union has elected: President, Hugh Wall; vice-president, Charles Crowley; recording secretary, Herbert N. Pratt; treasurer, George H. Wilde; sergeant-at-arms, James F. Kane; auditors, William H. Gorley, Winfield Davison and William Hunt; trustees, William Hunt, Charles Crowley and D. W. Gammon.

BROOKLINE

"How May a Historical Society Obtain a Permanent Home?" will be the title of an address made at the spring meeting of the Bay State Historical League by Charles F. Road of Brookline tomorrow afternoon at Westboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Goodwin of 1353 Beacon street received a Morris chair recently given them by members of the Clinker Club.

QUINCY

City Clerk Emery L. Crane will deliver a lecture on "American Wit and Humor," in the chapel of the First Unitarian church this Friday evening, under the auspices of the Quincy Historical Society.

George L. Gill Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., held a party in Odd Fellows hall Thursday evening.

HOLBROOK

Brookville grange, P. of H., holds a children's party at Grange hall this evening. William Craig of North Easton will speak on "Flower and Vegetable Gardens for Children."

The registrar of voters will hold a meeting Saturday evening for registration for the presidential primaries.

WALTHAM

Petitions protesting the granting by the board of aldermen of a pawnbroker's license in this city are being circulated among members of the women's clubs and will be presented to the board at its meeting to be held on the evening of May 6.

RANDOLPH

The Young Men's Mutual Relief Association has elected these officers: President, Joseph H. Foster; secretary, Clarence H. Deane; treasurer, Walter H. Howard.

ABINGTON

Arthur E. Preble, sub-master at the high school has tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of the school year in June.

POWER CONCERNS ARE TAKEN OVER

SAN FRANCISCO.—A reorganization and consolidation of the Truckee River General Electric Company and two other concerns by the addition of the word "The" to the title and the deeding of properties of two other companies apparently has been made by deeds placed on record recently.

In consideration of \$1 the old Truckee River Company deeds to the Truckee River General Electric Company all property, including lands, water rights, ditches, dams and other extensive holdings.

For the same nominal consideration the Loon Lake Water & Power Company and California-Nevada Electric Power Company transfer their property to the new concern.

A trust deed for \$2,500,000, executed by the Universal Electric & Gas Company to the First Federal Trust Company was placed on record to cover an issue of \$2,500,000 5 per cent 25 year bonds.

FIRE COSTS PITTSBURGH \$500,000.—PITTSBURGH.—Fire early today destroyed the Academy of Music and damaged several nearby structures entailing a loss estimated at \$500,000.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, APRIL 26, 1912

The Comptroller's Call

The Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, D. C., has called for the condition of all National Banks as of April 18th.

[Condensed statement of the First National Bank, under date of April 18, 1912.]

RESOURCES

Notes discounted.....	\$35,341,917.14
United States Bonds.....	2,641,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.....	5,017,685.38
Due from U. S. Treasurer, 5% fund.....	100,000.00
Banking House.....	1,249,876.04
Demand Loan.....	\$16,670,079.19
Cash and Due from Banks 34,440,308.16	51,110,378.35
	\$95,460,856.91

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	10,368,668.23
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	1,990,700.00
Deposits.....	78,101,488.68
	\$95,460,856.91

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

Capital, Surplus and Stockholders' Liability, \$20,300,000

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now let us take approach putts. These are made with either a mashie or a mid-iron. It is a matter of personal choice which you generally use, but it is as well to know how to play these shots with either club, because naturally if the greens are slow you want to run a mid-iron gives, and if fast a mashie puts a useful back spin on the ball. Though this is termed approach putting, we have left the department where originality is given so free a hand, and now must conform more and more to orthodox methods if we would get the best possible results for the least effort.

This time we begin with the grip. Why? Because a new element has crept in that we did not need to think much about while putting: the distance we stand from the ball. Miss Cecil Leitch gives us a good hint which may well be taken for every shot we play. "Many players make the initial mistake of gripping their club first and addressing the ball after. The right way is to let the club address the ball first and then grip the club afterwards. And in doing this, in letting the club-head rest naturally on the ground, the player has an infallible guide as to how far to stand away from the ball. One must not, of course, raise or drop the hands in order to get the set of the club right."

Let us apply our rational golf. Your mashie and mid-iron are both longer in the shaft than your putter, so if you are going to play approach putts with them you must grip the club about the same distance from the ground as you do when playing a long putt. This will generally result in your right hand being partly on the wood. We will suppose your club-head is addressing the ball a la Miss Leitch: You proceed to take hold of it low down on the shaft; you will instantly feel yourself being pulled over on your toes if you have been standing too far away. Naturally you advance the right foot more and more to keep your balance. When you feel firm on your feet you can be reasonably sure you are the proper distance from the ball. Once more the head must be directly over the ball itself and in all probability your right toe will be quite near to it. Weight should be nearly all on the right foot. Now play your shot exactly as you putted, entirely from the wrists which you must be very firm. Of course you cannot take the club back very far without bringing the arms into it, but you are not playing a shot of more than 20 yards and have a clear course to play and this partakes much more of the nature of a putt than an approach. Played thus with a mid-iron the ball does not generally rise more than 12 inches from the ground, often not so high and hits the grass again within a few yards running the rest of the way. With a mashie it is played exactly the same way but rises a little higher and remains in the air longer with a relatively shorter run.

In either case at the finish of the follow through the upper edge of the club face should be in a straight line with line of flight; i.e., a line drawn from toe through heel and extended would meet the line on grass from ball to hole, at an angle of about 45 degrees to the ground (or more acute angle for shorter shot).

Principal things to remember:

1. Club gripped far down. Your head must be exactly above the ball.
2. Wrists only move in backward movement of club as in a putt.
3. Club-head follows through exactly as a putter does, or may be blocked for rough greens or down hill shots.
4. Ball should be hit cleanly, but remember you do not need to lift it. You are using a mid-iron or a mashie and the loft is stopped because the player tries to lift it instead of letting the club do it. That is why our iron clubs are laid back. Leave it to the club to impart the loft and the back spin.

Last but not least do not look up too soon and fix your eye on the back of the ball or even on the ground immediately behind. Never look at the top of the ball or in a general sort of way. Focus one spot. This approach putting must not be confused with chip shots with a mashie or running approaches which are played very differently; you will find them in the next article.

PAPER MAKERS TO GET RAISE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Most of the Holyoke paper manufacturers are considering a readjustment of wages to take effect on June 2. Wage increases varying from 5 to 10 per cent in many of the departments of the mills are expected by the employees.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Theodore Roosevelt

WILL SPEAK IN THE ARENA

240 St. Botolph St., Boston

Saturday, April 27, at 8 P.M.

OPEN TO ALL. NO TICKETS

SECTION OF GALLERY RESERVED FOR LADIES

DOORS OPEN AT 6:30

Massachusetts Roosevelt Committee, 15 State Street, Boston
MATTHEW HALE, Chairman C. E. WARE, JR., Treas.

MR. TAFT AND PREMIER BORDEN PHONE TALKS TO NATION'S EDITORS

NEW YORK—Newspaper men from all over the country on Thursday night attended the annual dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association in the Waldorf-Astoria and at the same time listened to a speech which President Taft made to them while he was in Boston. Long-distance wires of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company conveyed the President's word to each guest by special receiving instruments. Premier Borden of Canada also addressed the guests by long distance telephone from Hot Springs, Va. Interminable with these addresses were songs over the telephone wires from Al Jolson at the Winter Garden and others.

The banquet hall was handsomely decorated with draped flags and great masses of flowers and foliage. At the tables were seated over 700 guests, those at the table of honor including President Frank B. Rowes and the other directors and officers of the Associated Press; President Bruce Haldeman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; President Firby of the College of the City of New York; Augustus Thomas, the playwright; Talcott Williams, head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and other guests of note.

Congressman Victor Murdock, editor of the Wichita Eagle, was toastmaster.

President Taft, speaking from Boston, said among other things:

"I have been detained in Boston by an exigency which I shall be glad to explain to you confidentially. I shall not weight my message to you with an expression of my respect for the concentrated power in this country that you gentlemen represent. The safety of the country lies in the fact that you neutralize each other, and in the growing conviction of the country that the truth is not in you but that it lies between you."

Thomas A. Edison was one speaker. He was introduced as "The First American."

COTTON MAKERS NAME MEN FOR OFFICIALS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Edwin F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills in Lawrence, was elected Thursday for president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the second and last day of their annual convention in the Mechanics building.

Others elected were:

Vice-presidents, Frederick A. Flather, treasurer of the Boott mills in Lowell, and George P. Grant, Jr., treasurer of the Grant Yarn Company of Fitchburg. Three directors were elected, and the nominees are William M. Butler, president of the Hosiery Cotton Mills of North Adams; Albert G. Duncan, treasurer of the Harmony Mills Company of Cohoes, N. Y., and William N. Kimball, superintendent of the Social and Nourse mills at Woonsocket, R. I.

MEDIATORS MEET ENGINE DRIVERS

NEW YORK—Railroad engineers' side of the strike conferences in session here was taken up by Judge Knapp of the commerce court, and Labor Commissioner Neill today. The government mediators went into session with the engineers' committee after spending all of yesterday arguing with the railroad managers.

This afternoon the mediators expect to complete their conferences with the men and resume sessions with the railroad heads.

OREGON MAN FOR AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—K. L. Butterfield, president of Amherst College, announced on Thursday the appointment of Ralph W. Rees as assistant professor in pomology at the Agricultural College, as successor to A. J. Norman, resigned. Mr. Rees was reared on a western fruit farm and was graduated from Oregon Agricultural College in 1910. He had been employed in horticultural work in the Oregon college. He will begin his new work May 15.

B. U. JUNIORS START WEEK

The annual junior promenade tonight is the opening event of Boston University "junior week." The prom is to be given in the ballroom at Hotel Somerset, Back Bay. Having junior prom at a hotel is a departure from the old custom of having it at Horticultural hall. Music is to be furnished by Brown's orchestra.

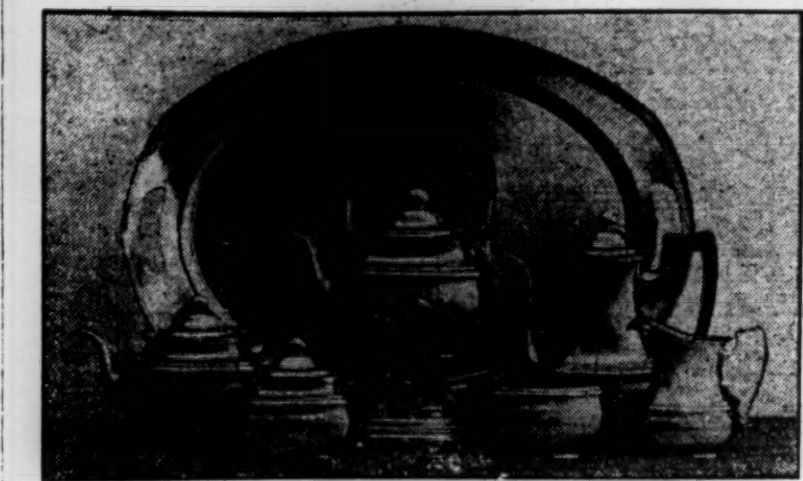
JEWISH CHAPLAINS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—There was a lively session of the House military committee on Thursday at a hearing on the Sulzer bill providing that the number of chaplains in the army be increased by two. This was the idea that at least one of these chaplains, if not both, should be of the Jewish faith.

LAW STUDENTS DINE

Fifty members of the Suffolk School of Law attended the sixth annual dinner of that organization, held at the Quincy house Thursday evening. Wilmot R. Evans, Jr. was toastmaster. The speakers were James H. Vahey, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, Joseph F. O'Connell, Joseph A. Parks and Dean Gleason L. Archer.

SILVER FOR DEPARTING SCHOOL HEAD



Part of service presented to Superintendent Brooks at dinner in his honor at the Somerset

CESTRIAN PASSES TITANIC WRECKAGE AND DOCKS LATE

Three days behind schedule, the Leyland liner Cestrian, Capt. Edward Thomas, arrived here today from Liverpool with 47 cabin passengers and a heavy freight. She tied up at the Clyde street pier, East Boston.

On April 22 the Cestrian passed over the spot where the Titanic sank, and Captain Thomas said the sea was strewn with deck fittings, bedding, life preservers, and chairs. Wireless communication was established with the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett which she sighted the same day, and news of the loss of the Titanic was then given to those on the Cestrian. The wreckage extended from latitude 41-44 to 41-45 north and longitude 49-19 to 49-34 west, according to Captain Thomas.

Bostonians on board the Cestrian were: F. A. Bonsey, Miss Ruth Howell, J. MacNaughton and George Miller. Also on board were: Mrs. M. L. King and daughter of Cambridge, A. Tudecke of Brockton, Mr. and Mrs. William Saunders of Somerville and Miss E. A. Stevenson. Master Frank Cooke of London was the youngest passenger and he traveled alone from the English metropolis to Boston, where he will join an uncle.

Included in the huge cargo of the liner were 45,932 bags of potatoes, the second biggest shipment ever imported at Boston, 9422 bags and 161 cases of onions, 150 barrels of almonds, 774 bales of wool and 2999 bales of cotton.

BOY SCOUTS WILL RAISE HOUSE ON NEW CAMPGROUND

Plans are well under way for the boy scout camp which the metropolitan park commission has given the Greater Boston council permission to maintain this summer in the southern spur of the Blue Hills reservation known as the Pierce divide.

The first step in the actual preparation of the camp ground will be taken tomorrow when all the troops of scouts in Greater Boston are to participate in a "house-raising bee." The "house," built for use as the contractors' office, in front of the new Copley Plaza hotel, and given to the council by Messrs. George A. Fuller & Co., is deposited in sections along the trail leading to the camp ground—as near as was accessible for the heavy wagons which drew it from Boston to the Blue Hills.

Tomorrow morning the scouts will carry the pieces down the trail to the plains near Ponkapog pond, where the building will be erected as a camp kitchen and storeroom.

This is the first opportunity the Boston boy scouts have had to see the camp ground which the park commissioners have allowed them to use this summer. It is about two miles from the Mattapan-Canton car line. The tents will be pitched in the open plain, surrounded on all sides by woods. Altogether this site, convenient as it is to Boston, yet situated in the most secluded spot of 7000 acres of the wildest country in eastern Massachusetts should prove an unusual opportunity for the scouts of Boston and vicinity to put into practice the principles for which the scout movement stands.

HORACE JAMES PASSES AWAY

Horace James, for 42 years a selectman of Brookline, has passed away. Since 1867 Mr. James has been, except for three years, a selectman of Brookline. He leaves a son, William H. James, of Haverhill, and three daughters, the Misses Louise and Florence and Mrs. James Miles of Concord. Mr. James has resided for many years at his home on Waverly road, Brookline. He has not been engaged in active business for some time.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Officers of the Students' Association at Vassar College for next year have been elected as follows: President, Victoria Searle of Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, Elizabeth Baldwin of East Orange, N. J.; treasurer, Mary Catlin of Brooklyn, N. Y., and secretary, Dorothy Hyman of Chicago, Ill.

Everlyn Noble, 1913, of Yonkers, N. Y., has been chosen chairman of the Maids' Club House, and Althea Edwin of Oak Park, Ill., chairman of the census bureau.

The senior social will take place on May 31, near the beginning of senior vacation.

GAS PLANTS ARE TAKEN OVER

PORTERVILLE, Cal.—Charles S. S. Farney, representing the Southern California investors who have taken over the gas plants in Porterville and surrounding cities, has assumed charge of the Home Gas Company's plant.

CADETS OF LATIN SCHOOL TO DRILL FOR ANNUAL PRIZES

Latin school soldiery is to be the force today in the prize drilling of the Boston school cadets which has been going on for the past three days. The second regiment of the Latin school will hold its annual prize drill, both company and individual, in Mechanics hall this afternoon.

The English high cadets were on the floor yesterday. Twelve hundred of them and their drum corps drilled in the hall before their parents and friends.

Following are the results of yesterday's drills:

FIRST REGIMENT

Senior company drill—Company G. Capt. Malcolm C. Banks, first; Company L. Capt. Raymond J. Connolly, second; Company B. Capt. Walden P. Hobbs, third.

Junior company drill—Company I. Capt. Hiram L. Drew, first; Company E. Capt. Morris Ulin, second.

Individual Squad—Sergeants: A. J. Perkins, E. W. Cranston, George Ober, J. J. Tyner, Corps. Thomas W. Ashley, C. V. Morrill, J. B. Riseman, R. Mussey, E. W. Dixon, Priv. R. Brigham.

Musicians—Drum, Sgt. H. Tuskinsky; fife, Sgt. G. Patrick; bugle, J. J. Sullivan.

THIRD REGIMENT

Senior company drill—Company D. Capt. Joseph Segal, first; company H. Capt. Fred H. Fowles, second; company I. Capt. John H. Cauly.

Junior company drill—Company O. Capt. Gabriel Mendelsohn, first; company K. Capt. William Calnan, second.

Individual squad—Sergeants: H. T. Cahill, H. P. A. Holden, W. D. Maguiniss, W. D. Lambert, Corp. S. S. Smith, privates A. G. Goldberg, J. W. Jones, Percy Irving, E. P. Murray, N. A. Bond.

WALTHAM CLUB TO GIVE LAYS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Members of the Unity Club are to appear in two plays, the club's first dramatic production in the parlors of the church this evening. The cast of "A Regular Fix" includes the Misses Harriet Harris, Shirley Leslie, Margaret Bacon, Helen Adams and Eliot Rutter, Fairchilds McCarthy, Oliver Smith, Robert Rutter, Chester Rawley and Whittemore Archibald.

Those who will appear in "Tommy's Wife" are the Misses Shirley Leslie, Avis Benton, Alma Kenney, Ruth McCarthy, Isabel McCarthy and William Hill, Robert Savory and Josiah Rutter.

EVERETT Y. M. C. A. BUYS ESTATE

Barnard estate, at Hancock street and Broadway, Everett, has been purchased by the trustees of the Everett Y. M. C. A. and alterations will begin next week to make the house over into association rooms. Workmen have started grading the lawns and laying out walks.

The building was purchased through the business men's committee of the Y. M. C. A., which took charge of a campaign for raising a fund of \$18,500 for the work.

NEW BUILDING FOR ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING FINISHED

Dedication and opening of the new home of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at 28 Newbury street, which has just been completed, will take place Wednesday. The building is a memorial to Alexander Agassiz, a gift of \$50,000 given to the academy by him for historical research and an additional \$70,000 contributed by his heirs being used.

The new structure is four stories high and is built of red brick with white rubble stone trimmings about the doors and windows. The hall is finished in white marble and tiles. On the first floor there is a room for the meetings of the academy council and a small reading and conference room. The second floor is taken up by a large assembly hall which will seat 350 persons. There is a reading room containing a big fireplace and finished in mission; on the third floor are stacks for books and a reception room.

Adjoining the building and opening to it through fireproof metal slides is a part of the old structure containing the society's library of some 32,000 volumes.

CHARLES K. DARLING EXAMINER

Judge Putnam of the United States district court today appointed Charles K. Darling special examiner to conduct the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company.

MR. BROOKS RECEIVES SILVER SERVICE AT DINNER IN HIS HONOR

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of Boston's schools, who is to retire April 30 to accept the presidency of the University of Oklahoma, received a sterling silver tea service at the complimentary dinner tendered him Thursday evening at the Hotel Somerset. Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent, made the presentation.

In his response Mr. Brooks expressed his thanks and urged that high ideals be maintained and that all forces, whether in the schools or out, labor for this end.

The toastmaster was A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and the chairman Michael E. Fitzgerald, president of the Boston School Men's Club. Other speakers were Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education; the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, president of Boston College; J. Randolph Coolidge of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Elias H. Marston, master of the Wendell Phillips school; Councilor Thomas J. Kenny, formerly a member of the school committee; Miss Mary C. Mellyn, director of the substitutes of the Boston public schools; James J. Storrow, formerly chairman of the school committee; David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee; Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools.

At the head table there were also Henry Whittemore, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Dr. David Snedden, President Lemuel H. Murlin, Dr. Thomas F. Leen, Joseph Lee, George E. Brock, Michael J. Corcoran, Jr., Robert Treat Paine, John F. Moors and Alfred W. Donovan.

The Boston High School Masters quartet, made up of Malcolm D. Barrows, Oscar Gallagher, Edward Rowe and Arthur B. Joy, sang and there were instrumental selections by the Boston Festival orchestra. James E. Downey, headmaster of the High School of Commerce, made the arrangements for the dinner.

MILL WORKERS GET MORE PAY

BALTIMORE—The mill hands of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company have received increases of 5 and 10 per cent in wages. The company is controlled by the International Cotton Mills Corporation of New York, and the order for the increases came from headquarters there to C. W. Wood, who is in charge of the local plants.

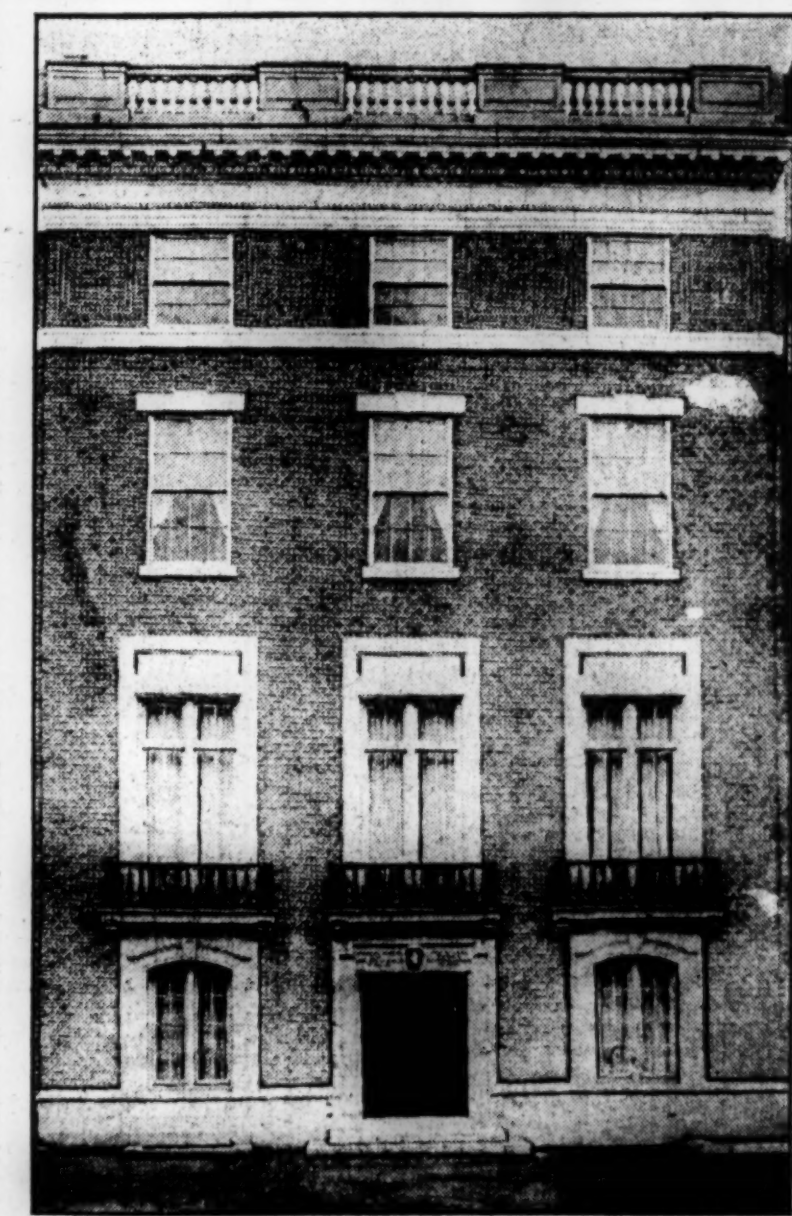
Between 2500 and 3000 employees will be benefited. The advances in pay were unexpected by the mill force and its announcement gave them much satisfaction. The company operates four mills in the city and two in Baltimore county.

Mr. Wood reports the mills well supplied with orders, with the indications that they will be kept running on full time for months to come.

AUTO FIRE ENGINE SAVES HOUSES

Fire at 22 and 32 Pope street in buildings owned by W. T. Carliell and Joseph Goldinger respectively, was extinguished Thursday afternoon by the auto combination and chemical engine recently installed in the quarters of engine 11, East Boston, which arrived on the scene in less than a minute after the alarm was rung from box 657. The damage was about \$2600.

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES HOME



Building at 28 Newbury street erected as memorial to Alexander Agassiz

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY URGED ON COUNCILS OF ROYAL ARCANUM

Development of the women's auxiliary in the councils of the Royal Arcanum in Massachusetts was urged in the discussion at the morning session of the annual convention of the grand council of this state at the American house today.

Promise of a new auxiliary was given by the Codman council of Dorchester. There are some auxiliaries in the western part of the state but the eastern section is not developed.

A prize flag was presented to Cambridge council, No. 2089, for the greatest net gain in membership for the last year, that council having initiated 71 members, a gain of 93.1 per cent.

The election this afternoon is expected to develop but one contest, that between Melville A. Arnold and Edward J. Bryon for vice-regent. The other nominations are:

Grand regent, James F. Wise, orator, E. Edgar Searing; secretary, William L. Kelt; treasurer, Horace G. Williams; chaplain, Hugh Walker; guide, Frederick A. Goodwin; warden, Herbert A. Billings; sentry, F. E. Jones; trustees, C. E. Sturteche (chairman), J. W. Britton and L. B. Wheaton; common finance, J. J. Hogan (chairman), E. W. Bailey and G. A. Richardson; common law, etc., J. E. McKenna (chairman), W. A. Putnam and W. N. Swain; common credentials, etc., C. H. Mead (chairman), A. M. Berger and A. N. Nogue; representative to supreme council, two years, E. E. Hobson and Robert Sweet; alternative representative to supreme council, two years, Richard Crosby and F. C. Perry.

The meeting Thursday was opened by Ernest E. Hobson, grand regent, and about 270 delegates were present.

The following committees had charge of the various departments: Distribution—Albert W. David of Lowell, Pitts Edwin Howes of South Boston and Joseph M. G. Fortier of Lowell. State of the order—Charles E. Stumcke of Dorchester. Alonzo G. Walsh of Lowell and David F. Dillon of Palmer. Council work—Joseph B. Robson of Newtonville. Ferdinand S. Read of New Bedford and Allison C. Ringer of Allston. Salaries—James T. Shafte of Springfield, James D. Moore of Dorchester and Herman H. Wieting of Wollaston. Necrology—Henry Goodwin of Roxbury, Clarence W. Mason of North Easton and Harrison A. Hatch of Winchester. Assistant grand guides—George E. Hunt of Everett and Fred E. Jones of Lowell. Tellers—George M. Nay of Dorchester, Franklin Welles of Boston, J. G. Minchin of Cambridge, Almon A. Desmond of Pittsfield, Daniel E. McCauley of Clinton, Fred A. Rice of Westfield, Newton A. DeWitt of Cambridge, Percy Ingham of Watertown and Neil M. Alexander of Dorchester.

The report of the grand council shows that Massachusetts has made a substantial gain for the year.

In the evening the Royal Arcanum Club held its closing meeting and dinner of the season, with more than 300 present.

Among those seated at the head table were Joseph B. Robson, president; George E. Hunt, vice-president; S. R. Potter, treasurer; Martin Plessinger, secretary; John T. Hogan, S.T.; Horace G. Williams, G.T.; William L. Kelt, G.S.; M. A. Arnold, G.O.; Charles E. Stumcke, F.G.R.; J. H. French, G.R.; of Rhode Island; J. S. V. Kellogg, G.S., of Rhode Island; L. Tilley, P.G.R., of Rhode Island; Ernest E. Hobson, G.R., of Massachusetts; J. B.

A. Shuman & Co.



DEPENDABLE service, real comfort and sightliness are some of the "Everwear" qualities through which it has been firmly established as the American Standard of hosiery excellence for men, women and children. In a variety of weights and textures for every service; dyes and finish are brilliant and permanent.

"Everwear," six pairs in a box, is guaranteed absolutely for six months, or exchanged over the counter.

For Men—Egyptian Cotton, per box.....\$1.50
Silk Lisle, per box.....\$3.00

For Women—Egyptian Cotton, per box.....\$2.00
Silk Lisle, per box.....\$3.00

For Children—Egyptian Cotton, per box.....\$2.00
Silk Lisle, per box.....\$3.00

Silk "Everwear," for men, guaranteed three months,
Per pair 50c. Box of three pairs, \$1.50.

Shuman Corner Boston

BISHOP LAWRENCE TELLS OF \$10,000 GIFT FOR MISSION WORK

Announcement was made by William Lawrence, bishop of the Massachusetts Episcopal diocese, at the final session of the annual convention held in Jacob Sleeper hall Thursday, that a check for \$10,000 had been received by him from Mrs. Elizabeth Savary of Wareham to be applied to the work of diocesan missions. In commenting upon it he said the same spirit had been shown during the last few years by gifts to parishes and for general and specific objects to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, a most encouraging sign of growing interest in missions.

The report of the executive committee, which was adopted, recommended that the next meeting be held in Trinity church, Boston, on April 9, 1913, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D. of the Groton school was selected as preacher.

PHONE OPERATORS RENEW DEMANDS

Boston Telephone Operators' Union added 247 members to its roll Thursday at meetings in the afternoon at the Women's Trade Union headquarters on Warren street and in the evening at Wells Memorial building.

The reply of General Manager Valentine to the requests submitted last week was discussed. Mr. Valentine's reply stated that the requests regarding the working hours and standard increased wage scale could not be granted by the company.

The meeting decided that the position of the company, as expressed in the reply, was not satisfactory.

It was voted to increase the committee to one of 50 members and the text of an answer to General Manager Valentine's reply was decided upon today.

In substance the letter decided upon Thursday night renews the main requests made in the previous communication.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONCERT COMING

Arrangements just completed for the concert and dramatic and musical entertainment to be given by the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association at the Hotel Somerset on May 6 provide for a program of two parts.

The first will consist of music by an orchestra with Timothy Amather Spelman 2d as musical director, songs by Miss Anna Miller Wood and "Confessions" under the direction of Mrs. Lyman W. Gale of Weston.

The second part will consist of music by the orchestra, Irish stories by Mrs. Flint, dancing and another mysterious number entitled "Embers," under the management of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pitman and Alphonse Washington Pezet.

WALTHAM PUPILS ON TRIP

WALTHAM, Mass.—Thirty members of the senior class of the high school leave this afternoon for the annual class trip to Washington, which will take up the spring vacation of a week. The party will be accompanied by Arthur N. Burke and Miss C. M. Spencer, teachers in the school.

STUDENTS' MASONIC CLUB DINES

Boston University Law School Masonic Club held an informal dinner at the Boston City Club Thursday evening with about 30 members present. The guests included members of the Masonic fraternity on the faculty of Boston University.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

The benefit matinee at the Boston theater Thursday afternoon netted \$1000 for the actors' fund. There were attractions from all the Boston theaters, and a word of gratitude was spoken by Miss Frances Starr, Miss Billie Burke and Daniel Frohman.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Miss Jessie Millsaps of Houston read Barrie's "Peter Pan" in Irving hall, School of Expression, Thursday evening. Miss Millsaps pleasingly invoked the quaint atmosphere of the story of the lost boys and their captain, Peter Pan, who never grew up. Miss Marian Jenkins, violinist, and Miss Sara H. Littlejohn, accompanist, assisted.

POWERS GRADUATE RECITAL

The fourth graduate recital of the Leland Powers school was given Thursday evening in Steinert hall. Miss Lillian Morgan Buck impersonated the pathetic romance of the laundry slave in "Hop o' My Thumb." Miss Mildred Margaret Raymond's interpretation of scenes from "The Taming of the Shrew" had robust romantic quality and excellent diction. A pathetic scene from "Oliver Twist" was realistic and affecting as given by Miss Laura Wilson.

The society frivolities and repartee of "Nobody's Widow" were sparkling as revealed by Miss Emily Mitchell-Johnson. There was religious fervor and passion, unusual in a student, in Miss Lillian Frances Burdick's "Mary Magdalene" reading. The graceful romance of the first act of "A Royal Family" was delicately portrayed by Miss Ruth Marta Jennings and the humorous events of the odd second act were interpreted with a sharp sense for satire by Miss Persis Estelle Spearin.

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The tempting delicious flavor of

Burnett's Vanilla
makes it the favorite among particular housewives.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK FOR GRADUATION DAY

Closing made invisibly at the back

SPRING always brings the need for dainty lingerie frocks. This one can be utilized for graduation or for commencement as well as for the ordinary occasions of life.

The six gored skirt is tucked most effectively and the blouse harmonizes with it to a nicety. In one illustration wide banding is used, in the other narrow lace insertion. Both treatments are good; the simpler frock suiting one occasion and the more elaborate one another.

The bretelles make a pretty feature, for they are always becoming to child-like figures. They are arranged over the blouse and the sleeves are sewed to the armholes. The closing is made invisibly at the back. All lingerie materials are appropriate, but the dress on the figure is made of white cotton voile, with lace as trimming.

For the 12-year size will be required 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 4 yards of wide lace, 3 3/4 yards of wide lace banding and 4 1/4 yards of narrower banding to make as shown in front view; 1/2 yard 36 inches wide for the frill and 5 yards of edging and 10 yards of insertion to make as shown in back view.

The pattern, No. 7407, cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



ASTERS FROM SEED

To grow asters from seed do not start them in boxes indoors, as they do not stand confinement well. About the first week in May dig up a place in the garden, say three feet square. Dig deep; then scatter wood ashes over it, and rake it well, says the Ladies Home Journal. Buy the seed from a trust-worthy firm, and scatter it well over the plot. Mark the different colors. If there should be a cold night after the little plants come up cover them with a woolen cloth, weighting the edges so it will not blow off. When the plants have eight leaves transplant them into rows 15 inches apart in good rich soil. Keep out the weeds and water the plants whenever they need it. This advice comes from one who has grown asters successfully for several years.

BURN THE REFUSE

When the furnace is out and you cook with gas, are you ever in despair to know what to do with the odds and ends of paper and other rubbish that will accumulate? If so take a length of stovepipe, about three feet, stand it upright in the back yard, throw in the scraps, strike a match and burn them. It is well, says the Ladies World, to put a piece of wire netting over the top as a safeguard against sparks flying where you and the neighbors would not care to have them. Later in the day you can return, rake the ashes into the ground and stand your pipe in readiness for the next accumulation.

MODES UNUSUALLY ARTISTIC

Handsome costumes seen in Paris lately

FASHIONS are certainly unusually artistic this season, and most becoming to all types. A number of the afternoon frocks are well worthy of description, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

One of perma violet taffeta had a long sweeping skirt, trimmed above the deep hem with three ruchings of the taffeta. The bodice was plain, folding over to the left side. A deep collar of cream lace fell over the shoulders and nearly to the waist line in the back. The short sleeves were plain save for a band of ruching above the hem. Beneath, a cuff of the lace extended well over the elbow. The hat worn with this costume was of draped lace taffeta, turned up in front, with a shirred flange. A tan-colored ostrich plume adorned the front.

Exceedingly becoming to its fairer was a frock of delft-blue charmeuse trimmed with Arabian point lace. The long skirt had a slight train. The high pointed girdle extended well into the bodice over a band of the lace. Deep cuffs of the lace finished the sleeves. The low collar line was adorned with a narrow turn-down collar of the lace. The hat worn with this was of fine black straw trimmed with blue plumes. Black charmeuse with trimmings of black-satin and embroidered batiste made a wonderfully picturesque frock. The long, tight-fitting sleeves had a row of tiny buttons reaching from the hand to the shoulder on the outside. A

lovely frock quite new in form was of empire-green and black velours de laine, edged with black silk braid and worn with a guimpe of embroidered linen.

Scarfs and small capes of taffeta are being generally worn. These are bordered by shirred or tucked bands of taffeta.

A smart suit of blue serge had an underskirt of plaid satin. The coat had pipings of the satin to match the revers and cuffs.

Rather unusual and chic was a tailored suit of dark red, loosely woven woolen material. The coat was trimmed with horn buttons dyed to match the cloth. Collar, cuffs and revers were of white corded silk.

Most of the newest lingerie blouses are collarless. One of sheerest white linen had a double collar of white and old blue linen. The cuffs were fashioned in the same manner.

Wide sailor collars of thinnest muslin are trimmed with plaited net. In front is worn a plaited net bow of unusual dimensions.

Heaviest laces are used to adorn dresses of linen or thin silk. These come in all shades of tan and combine beautifully with any color.

The popular veiling is of black and white in a medium or coarse mesh. Diamond and coin shaped spots are sometimes embroidered in these new veils.

WORK DONE IN EVENING HOURS

Business women find time for many things

TAKE counsel with your business women friends if you could learn how much can be crowded into the time after business hours, says a contributor to the Ladies World. You will realize that you are letting your evenings slip away, utterly wasted. Your business friend utilizes her evenings for the making of dainty garments or her entire wardrobe. She reads and studies for pleasure or profit, does all her social calling, theatre-going and other recreations. If she has a living place, she keeps it in order, often does her preserving and canning after business hours. Some business women even take boarders. No end of them are club women and keep up their studies.

Now, when you are inclined to complain at not having time to do this and that, picture yourself going to an office every morning at 8 o'clock and coming home just in time to sit down to dinner. Picture yourself earning every dollar you have to spend, and with only your evenings for recreation and attention to your personal belongings. You will realize the value of the

hours from 7 until 10 o'clock at night. Once establish the habit of utilizing your evenings instead of dozing them away, and you will see how much can be accomplished after the noise and interruptions of the day die down and under the inspiration of a good strong lamp.

American women can learn from foreign women the value of keeping one's fingers busy at pickup work. The latter keep a bit of needlework with them constantly. In the salon in the evening, in the park in the afternoon, on the trains—the foreign woman seldom sits with idle hands. A hint, too, regarding pickup work. It is a letter of introduction when among strangers.

Naturally I have little time for needlework, but I did a bit while on a 15 days sea voyage. I was alone, and happened to be the only woman engaged in crocheting. Almost every woman who passed my chair stopped to say: "Why didn't I think to bring some work? I envy you." I really made a number of pleasant acquaintances through the medium of a rather uninteresting bit of needlework.

TRIED RECIPES

WATERCRESS SOUP

CUT up—not fine—one bunch of watercress and four good-sized potatoes. Put them in two quarts of boiling water, and boil one hour. Strain, add one quart of milk and heat in a double boiler. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne.

RHUBARB-PINEAPPLE MARMALADE
Take seven pounds of rhubarb (unpeeled and cut small), seven pounds of sugar, one large pineapple (chopped fine) and the juice of one lemon. Put all in a preserving kettle and let stand overnight. Next day cook until thick.

POTATOES OTERO

An excellent dish for supper or luncheon. Bake a number of potatoes in the oven; remove the skins carefully, make a hole in each potato, and into each break an egg, seasoning it with salt, pepper and plenty of butter. Put the potatoes in a buttered dish and cook them three or four minutes in an oven that is not too hot. It will add to the flavor of this dish if each egg is covered with a thin slice of truffle.

ST. CHARLES INDIAN BREAD
Mix one tablespoonful of butter with a saucer of hot rice; add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one pint of milk, and finally five tablespoonfuls of white corn meal mixed with one teaspoonful of baking powder. The batter will be almost as thin as milk. Pour it into well-greased, long, narrow pans, and cook half an hour. When the bread is done, turn it out on platters by tipping the pans upside down. Care must be taken, however, that none of the bread sticks to the pans.

DUTCH TURNABOUT

Among the delicious and economical dishes which the Dutch housewife contrives from "left-overs," there is one great favorite familiarly known as "Turnabout." The foundations of this recipe are two or three cold boiled potatoes and a few slices of cold meat. Mash the potatoes very fine; mix in slowly, stirring all the time, a half-cupful of salad oil, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper, and a cupful of warm water. When thoroughly blended add a spoonful of tarragon or ordinary vinegar and set aside. Chop the meat fine and add to it a chopped gherkin, two chopped pickled onions, a bit of beet-root and a raw apple, peeled, cored and chopped. Mix well together with a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper; break an egg on the mixture and stir in well; drop in a quarter-cupful of salad oil, and press into a plain mold. When fully shaped, turn out and serve on a flat dish, with the potato sauce poured round it.

Another successful dish is made with cold soup meat as a foundation. Chop a quarter of a pound of it and place in a saucepan with a bit of dripping, salt, pepper, and a taste of nutmeg. Pour on it a cupful of milk and stir over the fire until it boils. Add enough flour to thicken slightly. One spoonful of finely chopped onion and two of powdered parsley. Butter scallop shells and fill with the mixture, sprinkling brown bread crumbs over it. Place the shells in a hot oven, and allow the mixture to get thoroughly browned. Serve very hot.—Youths Companion.

DOING PICTORIAL DARNING

Tinted huckaback a good material

IN its many and varied applications darning covers a wide field and offers abundant scope to the highly imaginative as well as those who can follow only in the beaten tracks. The rapidity with which this primitive form of needlework can be done, the many uses to which it can be put, and the simplicity which characterizes almost all forms of darning, make it one of the most popular of the revived needlecrafts.

One of the newest and least known ways of utilizing this darning stitch is the making of pictorial darning. Its name indicates that it is a decorative treatment, in which bold masses rather than intricate detail are made use of. The effect when finished is like tapestry or Swedish weaving. A design can be adapted from a good poster or a picture purchased by the yard from a wallpaper store. There are some specially good designs among the friezes of trees, mountains or water, that lend themselves admirably to picture darning. Bold decorative work of this character can only be used for a limited number of purposes. A piano back with a frieze across the top of the back drapery looks well, or a portiere of some dark shade could have a frieze border worked on a canvas material and applied in frieze form to the upper portion of the hanging. A panel above a mantel is perhaps the most successful method of introducing well planned designs and beautifully worked pictorial darning. It seems particularly appropriate when placed in a room furnished with mission furniture.

The best material to use for this purpose, if it can be obtained, is the tinted huckaback, sold at needlework stores for men's vests that are to be ornamented by darning. It is sometimes called waistcoat canvas. It is especially prepared for this work, as each thread to be raised in the process of darning is on the right side of the fabric. The pattern can be traced from the frieze to tracing paper and transferred to the canvas in the usual manner. The design itself is filled with darning worked horizontally. Two strands of linen thread or crewel wool are threaded together, and as the

EVERY PART OF THE COD GOOD

Value of the salmon and other fish

THE cook should be well acquainted with the signs of freshness and good condition in fish, as they are most unwholesome articles of food when stale. The eyes should always be bright, the gills of a fine, clear red, the body stiff, the flesh firm, yet elastic to the touch, and the smell not disagreeable. When all these marks are reversed, and the eyes are sunken, the gills very dark in hue, the flesh itself flabby and of offensive odor, it is bad and should be avoided.

The best salmon is known by a small head and very thick shoulders; the scales should be bright, and the flesh a fine red color; to be eaten in perfection it should be dressed as soon as it is caught, before the curd (or white substance which lies between the flakes of the fish) has melted and rendered the fish oily.

The flesh of codfish should be white and clear before it is boiled, whiter still after it is boiled, and firm though tender, sweet and mild in flavor, and separated easily into large flakes. The cod is renowned for its nutritive qualities, and the extraordinary absence of waste in its general composition. Every part of this wonderful fish appears to be good for human consumption, even down to its tongue. The sounds and swim-bladders, by means of which the fish ascends or descends in the water, deserve to be far better known, speaking from a culinary point of view, than is the case at present. They can be brought from the fish dealer for a very trifling amount, and are exceedingly palatable when cooked in milk and nicely seasoned, or dipped into batter and fried. The liver of the cod is a table delicacy.

and should be bought and cooked with the fish. It may also be served separately in various ways, either curried, mashed or chopped or formed into quenelle shapes. The roe forms an excellent breakfast delicacy. The head and shoulders make good fish stock.

No fish lends itself to so many methods of preparation as the herring. In its fresh state it may be baked, or "soused" in vinegar and spices, either whole or with the backbone removed and the fillets rolled up tightly. In its dried state it is severely known as bloater, kipper or red herring, according to the method of curing. Although one of the cheapest of fish, it is one of the most nutritious, according to the Ladies World.

Mackerel may be cooked in many ways. They may be stuffed with real forcemeat and baked, or boiled and served with parsley sauce, or split open down the back, wrapped in a well-buttered paper and broiled over a clear fire with maitre d'hotel sauce. They are also very nice pickled in spices and vinegar or cured with the addition of salt and salt-peter. In the last-named method the fish should be opened, cleaned and dried thoroughly, covered thickly with salt and salt-peter and left from 24 to 36 hours to drain well. Afterwards they may be hung in a row and dried in the sun, or exposed to a fire for a day or two. Lastly they should be smoked over a wood fire for 30 hours or so.

Halibut, the largest of the flat fish family, is a very favorite table fish, and may be prepared after almost any fashion—baked or boiled, grilled, scalloped or fried.

IMPROVING HOME EXTERIORS

Position of a house on a lot is important

THE external beauty of the small house, or the house on a small lot, may be made or marred by the position in which it is placed upon the lot. Authorities on landscape gardening are carefully directing attention to this fact.

A man high in this profession is making a feature of the possibilities of the 75-foot plot of ground. In the first place he points out that the study of this particular amount of space is a modern demand, because so many homes have only this quantity of land to utilize. The cottage home, on the small lot, is the average; the large place, in park-like surroundings, is the exception. If we are to make a stand for exterior beauty in our towns and smaller cities (where the cottage home abounds), we must early realize that the 75-foot lot may be built upon—and gardened—to artistic advantage.

More and more thought is being given to individuality in exteriors today. The evolution of interiors gives up hope for the future of the exterior. It is claimed that, 25 years ago, it was the exception to find a tastefully furnished American home, and that now (other things being equal, of course), it is the exception to find the contrary. Whether we agree with this statement or not we are, never-

theless, unable to dispute the fact that interior decoration has made marvelous strides. Now that we are beginning to think about the outside of our houses, we may expect better results there, also, says a writer in the Newark News.

It has been a common mistake of the past, especially where the plot was not extensive, to put the house squarely in the middle of the land, with the result that the entire piece was cut up into unusable sections.

The modern, better tendency, is to place the house with reference to the sort of garden that is desired. Abroad, the gardens are much more private than they are here. In many cases they are looked upon, if I may quote an expert on the subject, as "outdoor extensions of the home." If this sort of garden is desired, and it is a truly precious possession it is well to place the house well forward toward the street, and at one side of the lot, instead of in the middle.

Let us say the building is put at the right of the lot. Then the ground on the left may be a lawn, facing the street. And, about half way back, shrubbery, or a trellis effect, or even an artistic, vine-grown wall, may be used to insure privacy for the garden at the rear. Here may be spent quiet, sunny mornings with sewing, or shady afternoons, secure from the public gaze. Or, even if it is to be employed merely as a croquet ground or a place to hang out the family wash, or beat the rugs, its privacy is desirable.

The placing of the house sideways on the lot, combined with this or a similar plan for dividing the ground, is growing in popularity. It avoids the extreme exclusiveness of the high brick wall, which is so often found in England, entirely shutting out the passerby from his share in the enjoyment of the owner's planting. On the other hand, the snug and sheltered space at the back gives the home maker a nook of his own for outdoor relaxation.

STOPPING A LEAK

IN case of a sudden leak, when as usual it is impossible to get a plumber quickly, if you turn off the water and mix some common yellow soap and whitening with just enough water to make a thick paste, you can stop the leak yourself. It will be found to be temporarily as well as solder, provided you turn the water on again rather slowly, as a sudden rush might force it out, says Today's Magazine. I have used this on two occasions and it lasted until the plumber came—a day afterward.

SUMMER CURTAINS

Do not scorn the sales of dress materials when you are planning curtains for your summer cottage. Some of the cross-barred muslins are lovely for that purpose. The little cotton edges with cord in them set off plain muslin and madras curtains surprisingly. They come in blue and green, lavender and green, blue and pink, brown and yellow, numberless combinations at a few cents a yard.—Harpers Bazar.

EXTRA BUTTONS

On my little daughter's underwaist I saw an extra row of buttons above the others. These I call "emergency buttons," writes a correspondent of the Woman's Home Companion, and they furnish great relief when a button comes off or a petticoat shows below a dress.



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HOME SEWING IS UNDER WAY

Women getting ready for summer weather

THE major part of the home sewing is now beginning. The majority of women are anticipating hot weather by making muslin gowns, separate wash skirts, and blouses. It is rather interesting that they are going in more for colors in the frocks than they have done for years, although they are remaining loyal to white in the separate skirts and blouses.

Here and there one sees some partiality shown for khaki-colored skirts and batiste waists touched off with hair lines of black, but it is not every woman who can wear this most trying of all the shades of tan.

Wash corduroy, thin pique and linen duck are all used this year for separate skirts. The former is not very widely known, and it is an experiment of the manufacturers, and whether or not it will become popular it is too early to tell. It washes in the piece very well, but whether it will wash as a made-up skirt only a few tubbings can prove, says the New York Times.

Pique is an old friend that has returned to fashion because of the popularity of any fabric that has a diagonal cord in it, including serge, silk and cloth. We know that it washes well, that it has some advantages over linen, although corduroy is not one of them. It holds its lines better than linen, and it does not show creases so quickly.

As for the muslin frocks, they are immensely popular. Nice old-fashioned affairs they are, in peppermint candy design, in sprigs and flowers and vines that run over a white surface, themselves in color. The Jouy designs that have come out in taffetas and other soft silks have not appeared in the mus-

lins, which is rather a pity, as they are deliciously quaint. No stiff and severe styles for these; they are reminiscent of mid-Victorian days, with touches of the colonial here and there.

Women I've not yet adopted the pannier in its striking form, but they are quite enthusiastic over the hip drapery, which drops to the knees, and they are putting it on the muslin gowns. This is the skirt trimming that most prevails.

The plain skirt never looked as well in muslin, but it looks especially awkward this spring when even the thickest of cloth suits has a drapery. There are all sorts of tunics used, more or less full, and more or less long. They are plaited or gathered in at the waist if one can stand any fullness there, and then they slope in at the knees in order to be stylishly narrow.

Their defiance of the decree for narrowness does not last very long, but even in its beginning it alters the appearance of a skirt and makes the one for this spring totally different from the one worn last spring. If one's waist is particularly thick and one's hips are not especially well reduced, then this fullness may be omitted.

It is quite fashionable to keep the lower skirt of a muslin gown quite plain and untrimmed. There is a deep hem, sometimes 12 inches in depth and finished with one row of stitching at the top. If the gown is to serve special purposes it is not amiss to add a band of satin in a plain color to match the stripes or the figures.

The majority of dressmakers advise a plain skirt, which they think allows of a more elaborate tunic and gives a more attractive outline.

WORK IN LAUNDRY MADE EASIER

Articles with which it should be equipped

JUST on my way down to look for an outfit of practical and labor-saving articles for the laundry, I met a friend who had covered the ground for me, says a contributor to the Kansas City Star.

Instead of taking the usual round I simply lunched with her, and profited by her discoveries, which had the house-keeping experiment station back of them.

For some inscrutable reason maids seldom like to use a washing machine. But since the machines can now be had, hand power, water power, gas or electric, certainly there should be one that will appeal. The prices of them vary from \$6 to \$75.

A wringer, which saves time and strength, important items in a household, is \$4. It must be cleaned after using. When the rubber becomes stained and dull it can be cleaned with kerosene, used sparingly, as it hardens the rubber.

Two laundry tubs, portable or galvanized iron, \$2.25. These are substantial ones.

A washboard, preferably brass for general utility, I learned, is 50 cents. A regular clothes stick can be bought for a small sum or the handle of an old broomstick that has round ends can be used.

The nice, old-fashioned clothespin will give the best satisfaction. "Have at least four dozen," said this housekeeper.

They should be kept in a denim bag and scrubbed occasionally. Fifteen cents will cover the cost of the clothespins.

The best kind of latheline is always rope. It will keep cleaner when put into a bag while it is not being used. One hundred feet may be bought for 63 cent.

Strong wicker should make the clothes basket. This will cost from 75 cents to \$1. Labor will be saved by keeping a cloth in the bottom.

A good basket of wood fiber, tin, wood, galvanized iron or enameled ware is necessary for filling the tubs. One can pay all the way from 30 cents to \$1 for this bucket.

A dipper should be enameled because it does not rust. A good one can be bought for 35 cents.

An enameled pan for carrying clothes to and from the boiler (when a machine is not used) and for making starch, will cost about a dollar.

Well equipped with these articles the laundry work will be lessened.

BOIL IN LYE

White enameled kitchen ware can be kept in first-class condition if occasionally it is put into a large vessel of cold water to which a tablespoonful of lye has been added, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Put on the stove and allow it to come to a boil; then wash the kettles in the usual way.

ORDER PLACED FOR LARGEST PULP PAPER MACHINE IN WORLD

PORTLAND, Ore.—Orders for the construction of the largest machine ever designed for the manufacture of "news" paper were placed recently by the Crown-Columbia Paper Company of Portland, for installation in its plant at Camas, Wash.

This marks a step in the evolution of the paper making industry on the Pacific coast from a modest mill on the banks of the Clackamas river, producing 900 pounds per week in 1869 to a chain of plants and properties extending from southern California to northern Washington with a total capacity of 230 tons a day.

Inability to obtain from the eastern paper mills paper in sufficient quantity and with dependable certainty to suit its demands caused H. J. Pittcock, a publisher, to establish a small paper mill at Parkplace, on the Clackamas river, two miles north of Oregon City, about 43 years ago.

Being inexperienced in the business of paper-making Mr. Pittcock sent to California for William Lewthwaite, father of A. J. Lewthwaite, present manager of the Crown-Columbia Paper Company, to take charge of the industry which has grown steadily.

The machine just ordered weighs 1,500,000 pounds. Together with its auxiliary parts, including engines and connections, it will weigh 1000 tons. It is necessary to build nearly every piece to order, which will require more than a year in construction. This machine alone will have a capacity of 60 tons a day and will turn out a sheet of paper 175 inches wide. It will produce and roll this paper at the approximate rate of 750 feet a minute.

OAK TREE PLANTED IN CENTRAL PARK FOR KING EDWARD

NEW YORK—Gen. James Grant Wilson, historian, recently dedicated to the memory of King Edward VII, of England a young English oak tree which was planted with ceremony in the lawn just off the drive west of the Mall in Central park. The tree will take the place of a giant oak that was planted by the King on his visit to this country when he was Prince of Wales in 1860.

General Wilson and Henry Clews, banker, made short addresses following the planting in which they explained they were present when the English prince planted the tree on the same spot fifty years ago.

It was pointed out by Charles B. Stover, park commissioner, who presided at the ceremonies following the tree planting, that many visitors of the park are ignorant of the history of some of the large trees there. Fifty feet from the spot where the tree was planted the commissioner indicated a towering white oak which, he explained, was planted by Washington Irving in 1859 when Irving was acting as the chairman of the first commission appointed in the city to look after the care of the parks.

TRINITY PARISH HONORS WORKER

Trinity church's parish house was crowded last night for a reception to the Rev. and Mrs. Reuben Kidner. A silver tea service and a purse of money were given them. Mr. Kidner has been assistant minister at Trinity for 30 years.

PROMINENT IN SHAKESPEARE PLAY



CAROLYN FOYE FLANDERS



MRS. LILLIAN V. MACDONALD

WOMEN'S CLUB TO PRESENT COMEDY FOR HOUSE FUND

After many weeks preparation, the Professional Women's Club will present "As You Like It" at the Shubert theater tonight. The presentation has a two-fold purpose—to raise money for the club-house and in recognition of Shakespeare's anniversary.

The cast of the play follows: Rosalind, Maud Huntington Benjamin; Celia, Carolyn Foye Flanders; Phoebe, Bertha Everett Morgan; Audrey, Ida Muller; Orlando, Adelaide Ford Hibbard, with Katherine Ridgeway as understudy; Touchstone, Mrs. Lillian V. Macdonald; Amiens, Mrs. Gould; Le Beau, Caro Fiske Colburn; Jacques, Marie Ware Laughton; Duke Senior, Jessie Eldridge Southwick; Duke in the east are Helen B. Craigie, Rosell Knapp Breed, Evelyn Blair, Lillian Crane, Belle Noonan Taylor and Minnie Scott Gould, who will sing. Belle Yeaton Renshaw will lead the orchestra.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Roger Volcott, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Sr.; Mrs. S. Reed Anthony, Mrs. A. Forbes Conant, Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mrs. Charles Sargent, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mrs. Francis S. Watson, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. Larz Anderson.

The president of the club, Miss Brazier, will entertain Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, representing the women's clubs; Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Francis Seligson Watson and Miss Hattie Williams.

JUDGE W. R. GAY LEAVES BENCH

SEATTLE, Wash.—Superior Judge Wilson R. Gay sent his resignation to Governor Hay recently, to take effect on April 30. He gives "finances" as the reason for the resignation, saying: "To meet taxes, local assessment, fixed charges that I am under, to maintain myself and family in the most frugal manner, the salary of the office is inadequate, and so I am compelled to go back to practice, where the returns are much more promising."

The salary of superior judge is \$4000 a year. Judge Gay has been on the bench four years.

HARD COAL PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED BY BOARD OF MEDIATORS

NEW YORK—Agreement has been reached by the subcommittees appointed to mediate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and the miners. It will be presented to the full committee on May 2, and if approved will be brought before the miners. If they accept it a contract will be signed.

By the terms the 170,000 miners will get a flat raise of 10 per cent or 53.5 per cent, in cash, as the sliding scale under which they now receive 42.5 per cent will be abolished; partial recognition of the union; several minor concessions.

Among the demands refused were the check-off system, whereby the operators would be forced to collect union dues from the miners; a one-year contract; abolition of the conciliation board and payment by the ton instead of by the carload.

The agreement is a compromise, in which the laborers will get what they want most—more cash—and the operators what they most desired—the retention of the conciliation board and the defeat of the check-off.

In cash the miners will receive about \$2,000,000 more annually than they get now. The flat rate of 10 per cent will give them \$6,000,000, but they will lose \$3,000,000 by the abolition of the sliding scale.

KANSAS BOARD PLANS FOR PARKS

TOPEKA, Kan.—A complete system of public parks and playgrounds is being planned by the state conservation commission and will be presented to the next Legislature.

The plan contemplates pleasure spots throughout the state; restoration of historic points such as Pawnee rock, where a monument is shortly to be erected in honor of the old frontier days; enlargement of the state park already at Hays so as to take in old Ft. Hays, and public playgrounds.

The commission recently held its second meeting since its creation and ordered a bulletin printed of the plans worked out by the committee for the improvement and conservation of the state's water supply, lands, state parks, forestry, drainage, soils and schools.

CANADIAN BUYS LUMBER STEAMER

ALPENA, Mich.—Steamer Stephen C. Hall has been sold by F. W. Gilchrist to Capt. Grant Horn of Kingston, Ontario. The Hall will have her name changed, and will hereafter be listed under Canadian register. She will ply in lumber trade between Kingston and Georgian bay ports.

The Hall was built in 1880. She is a wooden vessel, and is the last of the Gilchrist fleet which sailed from this port. She is 161 feet long by 30 feet wide, with gross tonnage of 447 tons and a carrying capacity of 700,000 feet of lumber.

MAIL CLERKS THANK PRESIDENT

At a meeting of the executive committee of the first division, Railway Mail Association, held at the Quincy house Thursday afternoon, resolutions were passed in connection with the recent reappointment by President Taft of Charles H. Quackenbush, former president of the association. The association expressed to President Taft its thanks for his treatment of civil service employees and its appreciation of the services of Senator W. Murray Crane and Congressmen Reilly, Weeks and Hill in behalf of Mr. Quackenbush.

MAP GIVES CITY DISTINCTION

SAN DIEGO—A comprehensive map prepared by direction of the National Highways Association, gives San Diego much distinction and shows that this city has been recognized by the association which is busily engaged in a campaign for better roads. San Diego is the terminus of two main national highways, which, with others, the association is attempting to have Congress ordered built.

IRRIGATION OF SCHOOL LANDS IN WASHINGTON PROPOSED FOR HOMES

TACOMA, Wash.—Bonding of the state for many millions of dollars, to be used in irrigating the school lands of eastern Washington and clearing the logged off lands, school lands of western Washington, is proposed by Representative Phipps of Spokane, who is preparing a bill for that purpose to be submitted to the Legislature.

"My idea is to put water on the many thousands of acres of school and state lands in those parts of the state where water is the only thing needed to make these some of the most productive lands in the state," says Mr. Phipps, in explaining his proposed measure. "The state could place water on these lands. We have the soil and the water, and all that is needed is capital. This can be raised by a bond issue, bonds drawing 4 per cent interest. With the water on the lands, ranchers and settlers could be brought to them. For instance, lands which are now being sold by private companies for sums ranging from \$250 to \$700 an acre, beyond the reach of the majority of small ranches and homeseekers, could be sold by the state, under long, easy terms, for between \$60 and \$100 an acre. The terms could either be one tenth down and 10 per cent yearly or one twentieth down and 5 per cent a year, according to the cost of putting the water on the land.

"In this way a man of very limited means would be able to secure a home which within a few years would be bringing him in a big income. The interest on deferred payments would be 6 per cent, thus giving the state a profit of 2 per cent, which would pay for the clerical help necessary to handle the scheme.

"The lands just as soon as purchased would become taxable and would appear on the assessment rolls of the county assessors. This means that each county where state lands are now lying idle without paying taxes would within a few years become valuable property able to pay for any road building that might be necessary.

"Another big factor not to be overlooked is the fact that Washington would within a few years become one of the wealthiest states in the Union and would be absolutely independent of eastern or southern financial assistance, because these lands would become great wealth producers."

RELIGIOUS WORK CAMPAIGN IS CALLED SUCCESS

NEW YORK—At the last session of the conservation congress Wednesday night the committee of 97, under whose direction the Men and Religion Movement began after its organization in May, 1910, disbanded.

In speaking of the two years' campaign which has been carried on in 60 of the principal cities of the United States, Chairman James G. Cannon said it had reached 1083 other cities and towns, had brought some 30,000 men, principally laymen, into active work in the movement, and it had reached more than 1,500,000 men and boys throughout the country. Nearly 10,000 meetings have been held.

Mr. Cannon said that although his committee went out of existence to-night "the Christian men of this country as represented by the various organizations and churches are to take up this movement and I look for a great unifying of the Christian forces of North America, which will make itself felt in all lines of religious activity."

ALMOST MILLION SPENT ON ROAD

MADISON, Wis.—State Highway Engineer A. R. Hirst has prepared a statement showing that 3,925,000 feet of new roads were constructed in Wisconsin in 1911, at a total cost of \$930,000.

The total amounts expended during the year were as follows: Road construction \$930,000, repairs and maintenance \$2,000,000, culverts and bridges \$600,000.

Contracts have been let for work which had not been finished in the following amounts: Roads \$50,000, bridges and culverts \$25,000.

County bond issues authorized during 1911 were reported as follows: Florence \$38,000, Rusk \$10,000 (bridges), St. Croix \$45,000, Trempealeau \$7000, Vilas \$60,000.

The amounts available for 1912 are: Construction \$1,800,000, maintenance \$2,000,000.

ART MAP MADE FOR ART EXHIBIT

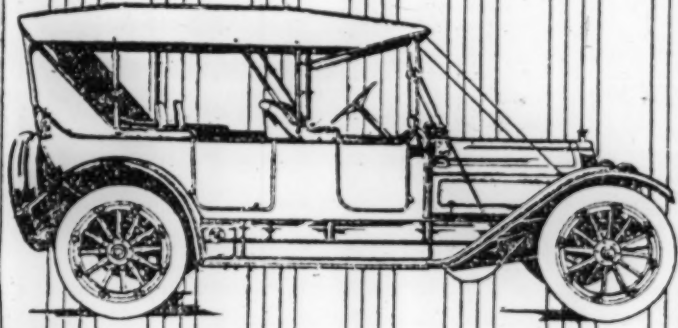
ST. PAUL.—By request of the state art board, George H. Hazzard has had a state map prepared, showing the Itasca state park, the interstate park Dales of the St. Croix at Taylors Falls, St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Milleloup state park at Mankato, the Alexander Ramsey state park at Redwood Falls, the Pillsbury state forest, the two Burnside state forests, the Minnesota national forest, north of Leech lake and around Winnibigoshish lake, the three large Superior national forests in the northeast arm of the state.

Around this map will be displayed a collection of photographs of the different preserves. The collection will be shown at the state art exhibit.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. C. T. Harris, ordnance, will make one visit to each of the following posts to inspect seacoast armament: Ft. Caswell, N. C.; Moultrie, S. C.; Sumter, S. C.; Serevens, Ga.; Fremont, S. C.; also to Savannah, Ga., to inspect militia battery.

Maj. M. A. Delane, medical corps to Philadelphia, pertaining medical department.

Lieut. J. H. Gardner, cavalry, assigned, to home preparatory to retirement.

Navy Orders

Lieut-Commander C. R. Miller, detached naval observatory to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. F. L. Reichmuth, commissioned a lieutenant on Oct. 17, 1911.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. T. Blackburn, detached the Kansas to work William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, connection fitting out the Beale, and on when commissioned.

Lieuts. (junior grade) F. R. King, D. S. H. Howard, F. D. Pryor, R. P. Emrich, J. H. Klein, Jr., and W. F. Lafrenz, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Lieuts. (junior grade) G. C. Logan, R. B. Horner and R. E. Cassidy, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Ensign F. M. Harris, detached the Delaware to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Ensign H. H. J. Benson, detached the Vermont to submarine instruction.

Ensign M. P. Refo, detached the Mississippi to submarine instruction.

Chief Boatswain Nels Drake, to receiving ship, New York.

Chief Boatswain J. W. Angus, detached receiving ship, New York, to the Michigan.

Chief Boatswain A. D. Warwick, detached the Michigan to the Maine.

Chief Boatswain William Johnson, detached the North Dakota to the Wisconsin.

Chief Boatswain Albert Seeckts, commissioned a chief boatswain from Feb. 23, 1912.

Boatswain H. J. Williamson, detached the Maine to the North Dakota.

Chief Machinist P. R. Fox to navy yard, New York.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—C-3, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-2 at Norfolk; New Hampshire and Nebraska at New Orleans; Perkins and Walke at New York; Tennessee at Philadelphia; Roe at Hampton Roads, Caesar at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Isle De Cuba and Potomac, from Baltimore for Charleston; Yorktown, from San Jose de Guatemala for San Diego; Nashville, from Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo City via Samana; Prometheus, from San Jose de Guatemala for San Diego; Choctaw and Talbot, from Norfolk for Washington; Mississippi, from Hampton Roads for Provincetown; Buffalo, from Tientsin for Woosung; Sterling, from Pensacola for Key West; Albany, from Nagasaki; Naushan, from Nagasaki for Yokohama; Prairie, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads.

Navy Notes

Orders were issued that the Montana leave the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., May 5 and proceed to the navy yard at Philadelphia, calling at Newport. On arriving at Philadelphia the Montana will be assigned to the Atlantic reserve fleet.

After the flag of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, is shifted to the Washington May 1 that vessel will visit New York from May 4 to May 12. It will

BRIDGES PLANNED BY OREGON LINE

JUNCTION CITY, Ore.—The Oregon electric railroad has decided to erect three steel bridges in the road now being built between Salem and Eugene. These bridges will span the Santiam river, the Calapooia river and Willamette river.

The bridge across the Willamette river, between Harrisburg and Junction city, will be directly below the Southern Pacific bridge. The breakwaters and other structures erected by the Southern Pacific Company to maintain a channel of the Willamette river for their bridge will not be required for the Oregon Electric Company.

Contracts for the three bridges has been let to the Union Iron Works.

VEDRINES STARTS TRIP TO MADRID

NEW YORK—Jules Vedrines, the winner of the Paris to Madrid aviation race in 1911, has started in a 150 horsepower monoplane on a trip from Paris to Brussels and Madrid.

He covered the first stage, from Villa Comblay to Douai, in one hour and 40 minutes and will continue his journey this morning, says a Paris message to the New York Times.

LUMBER COMPANY FORMED IN OREGON

ASTORIA, Ore.—Articles of incorporation of the Smiley-Lampert Lumber Company were filed in the county clerk's office recently. The incorporators are E. P. Smiley, Jacob Lampert and John H. Smith, and the capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each. The main office of the company is to be at Warrenton and its object is to engage in the manufacture of lumber products.

This is the organization which recently bought the old Oregon Lumber Company's plant at Warrenton. During the past few weeks the new owners have been making some repairs to the mill, principally to protect the property.

RAISING MONEY TO BUILD ROADS

SHELBYVILLE, Ind.—A movement was started in this city recently to raise sufficient money to build good roads between this city and Indianapolis.

It is the intention to gravel part of the old Michigan state road, which runs for a distance of five miles, northwest of the city. Subscriptions amounting to \$650 have been obtained by Albert Deppre and Harry H. Teal, and between \$1200 and \$1500 additional is needed to finish the work. A number of Indianapolis men will assist.

INVENTS NEW "DEGYROSCOPE"

In order to overcome the instability of aeroplanes, Bouchards Praceiq, a Frenchman, has invented a system he calls degyroscopy, which, when given a tryout at Issy, France, proved that it would greatly increase the stability of a monoplane, says the Ft. Worth (Tex.) Record. The system consists merely of making the propeller screw revolve in a direction contrary to the motor, combining the bodies in motion with the spheres of gyration in such a way that the gyration couples counterbalance each other.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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President Plans to Come to Bay State Again Monday

MR. TAFT TELLS 9000 IN BOSTON WHY HE DESIRES TO DEFEAT MR. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—President Taft arrived in New York from Boston today prepared for a comparatively quiet time after his speeches in Massachusetts yesterday. He motored directly to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, where he had breakfast.

The President will address a rally tonight in the Newark, N. J., armory, at which it is understood that he will repeat his criticism of Mr. Roosevelt.

In a speech at the Arena before probably 9000 persons, 1000 more than the seating capacity, President Taft replied on Thursday night to some of the recent statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and told why he thought his predecessor should not be named for another term in the White House.

"Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated at Chicago," said Mr. Taft, "because in such nomination the Republican party will violate our most useful and necessary governmental tradition—that no one shall be permitted to hold a third presidential term."

President Taft's departure from Boston at midnight will be followed tonight by the entrance of Mr. Roosevelt into the state, where in the 40 speeches he is scheduled to make, it is said today that the major part of his time will be devoted to replying to the President's Arena address. The activity of both candidates here at this time is due to

the fact that the presidential primaries will be held on Tuesday.

Headed by more than 100 state senators and representatives, with the Harvard Taft Club, the Beverly Taft Club and some 1200 citizens, a parade escorted Mr. Taft from South station to the Arena.

John L. Bates, former Governor, as chairman of the meeting, spoke in defense of Senator Crane, whom he said had "served Massachusetts in the highest offices within her gift and always to her satisfaction."

In the meantime it was announced outside of the Arena that an overflow meeting would be held in Symphony hall at which the President would appear. Mr. Taft arrived from the Arena at 10 o'clock and spoke for 30 minutes, after which he entered an automobile and was taken to his train.

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that he had talked that day from Springfield to Boston, Mr. Taft's speech in full is as follows:

In September, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President, succeeded to the presidency on the death of William McKinley, and served three years and nearly six months as President in his first term. He was a candidate at the election of 1904, and when he was returned by an overwhelming vote in November of that year he announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for, or accept, another nomination.

When the campaign of 1908 approached, recalled for cross-examination.

Senator Smith asked Mr. Franklin of the loss of the steamer Naronic about nine years ago. Mr. Franklin said he would furnish an official report.

Mr. Franklin said \$100,000,000 of the \$120,000,000 capitalization of the International Mercantile Marine Company had been issued, insisting it is not "watered" stock, but all issued for value received.

Senator Smith then took a new tack in questioning into the charge of wireless messages after the disaster. Mr. Franklin said he never received any direct message from the Titanic.

"Was there any attempt made through land or sea wireless stations to enjoin silence or secrecy on the part of any officer, passenger or member of the crew on the Carpathia after the accident?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Absolutely not; to best of my knowledge and belief," Mr. Franklin replied.

How he received the news of the disaster was again recounted by the White Star official.

Dramatic pictures of the sinking of the Titanic told in the simple language of the sailors who witnessed it, were given to the members of the Senate committee in separate executive sessions yesterday, according to testimony made public today.

Albert Haines, boatswain's mate, told of his taking charge of a lifeboat and helping 30 passengers and members of the crew into it. He said he did not go back near the ship to pick up those who were rescued because his boat was already loaded nearly to capacity.

George F. Crowe, a steward, told Senator Bourne how Fifth Officer Lowe, in charge of the lifeboat in which he was rescued, tried to put back to the scene of the wreck in order to rescue some of those in the water despite the fact that there were more than 60 men, women and children in the boat.

Mr. Crowe's boat, No. 16, sprung a leak and the witness said that very shortly there was eight inches of water in her. Because of this a number of passengers were transferred to another boat. Previously women passengers, he said, had assisted in bailing out the boat. Later the boat went to the assistance of those in the water.

CAPTAIN LORD OF CALIFORNIAN OFF FOR HEARING

Capt. Stanley Lord of the Leyland liner Californian and C. F. Evans, wireless operator on that vessel, left Boston early today for Washington to tell the congressional investigating committee what they know about the sinking of the Titanic.

They went in response to federal subpoenas issued following the publication of an affidavit said to be signed by Ernest Gill, second donkeyman of the Californian, in which he charges that the Leyland liner was near the Titanic and that Captain Lord refused to risk his vessel in going to her aid.

Before leaving Boston Captain Lord said he went willingly before the investigating committee. He denied the allegations of Gill and said that he could "conceive of no reasons other than financial, that would cause him to talk such poppycock."

The captain's story of the position of the Californian and other occurrences connected with the Titanic wreck are corroborated by First Officer Stewart, Second Officer Stone and the quartermaster on duty that night.

ASTOR AND STRAUSS BODIES RECOVERED

NEW YORK—The bodies of John Jacob Astor and Isidor Straus have been identified aboard the cable ship Mackay-Bennett, according to an official wireless

dispatch received at the White Star line offices here today.

The dispatch was relayed by the steamship Caldonia to the Cape Race wireless station, and gave these additional identifications: William Alexander F. Dutton; J. Stone; Phillip J. Stokes; Edwin H. Petty; William Dashiwood; W. Hanton; Thomas Anderson; A. Laurence; J. Adams; A. Boothby; Ragozzi Abel; J. Butteworth; A. Robins; Charles Louch Olson; F. F. Penny; Charles Chapman; Albert Wirz; Achille Wallens; Carl Asplunde; J. F. Johnson; H. Allen; W. Y. Anderson; H. P. Hodges; G. Talbot; J. M. Robinson; J. C. Bell; J. W. Gill; Eric Johnson; A. Lilly; E. T. Barker; G. M. Bailey; O. S. Woody; T. Hewitt; P. Connors; C. C. Jones; Isidor Straus; Reg. Butler; P. H. Harrison; T. W. Newell; John Jacob Astor; Milton C. Clong; W. C. Dulles; H. J. Allison; George Graham; Jacob Birnbaum; Austin Partner; F. F. White; Tyrrell W. Cavendish; Hendrick K. Villner.

The name Milton C. Clong, appearing in the list of names was stated by the White Star officials to be undoubtedly that of Milton C. Long of Springfield, Mass., a passenger on the Titanic. The confusion was due to wireless transmission.

CALIFORNIAN MAY BE DELAYED

Longshoremen are engaged today in stowing away the last of the Leyland liner Californian cargo at her East Boston berth. The steamer is scheduled to leave port at 5 p. m. tomorrow for Liverpool, but unless Capt. Stanley Lord returns in time from Washington, where he is giving testimony at the Titanic investigation her sailing will be delayed.

Included in her shipments are 80,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of corn, 1550 bales of cotton and a large quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.

MINIA PICKS UP BODY OF MR. HAYS

TORONTO, Ont.—A wireless dispatch received here today via Sable Island states that the cable ship Minia, sent out to aid the Mackay-Bennett in the search for victims of the Titanic disaster, has picked up the body of Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk railroad.

RELIEF FUND REACHES \$105,400

NEW YORK—Mayor Gaynor's fund for the relief of the Titanic survivors was increased Friday by \$3371.58, bringing the total to \$105,400.20.

CIVIL ENGINEERS TO NAME OFFICERS

Ballots for the Civil Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are now out. The results of the election will be announced at the annual meeting at the Boston City Club next Wednesday evening.

The two men to be voted on for president are Miles E. Langley and Joseph J. Strachan, the present secretary of the society.

William A. Bryant and William R. Mattson are the nominees for vice-president.

For treasurer, the names of Clarence W. Brett and Edwin D. Pratt are on the ballot.

For the office of assistant treasurer, Leslie S. Hall and Arthur F. Penslee are entered.

There are four names on the ballot for the executive committee, three of which are to be voted for. They are: Frederick D. Murdoch, Robert B. Nichols, Alfred G. Ranney and Robert W. Weeks.

Two men of the following three are to be chosen for the 1913 program committee: Jose M. Cadogan, Lester C. Gustin and Eugene J. McDonald. Two of the following three are also to be chosen for the 1914 program committee: Homer N. Calver, Edward C. Taylor and D. E. Van Volkenburgh.

COL. ROOSEVELT CARRIES KANSAS FOR CONVENTION

TOPEKA, Kan.—Colonel Roosevelt now has 12 of the Kansas delegates to the Republican national convention. The primaries Thursday gave him control of the state convention to be held May 8, and control of congressional district conventions to be held next week.

There are 898 delegates in the Republican state convention and Roosevelt has 465 pledged to support him. Only 52 of the 105 counties of the state have held primaries, and by Saturday night the Taft managers concede that Roosevelt will have about 600 of the state convention delegates instructed. Only one county, and this one with but two votes, has failed to instruct its delegates.

President Taft has 109 delegates to the state convention and it is not expected that he will have 300 at the convention. Colonel Roosevelt has carried every Kansas county except one where primaries have been held. The state committee allowed either primaries or conventions.

MR. ROOSEVELT SAID TO HAVE ENTERED RACE A YEAR AGO

WASHINGTON—According to colleagues of Senator Crane of Massachusetts, he has a letter in his possession from Theodore Roosevelt which shows that the latter made up his mind to run for the presidency one year ago.

This letter Senator Crane refuses to make public. Enough has been learned, however, from those of the senator's colleagues who have seen it to warrant the assertion that Colonel Roosevelt, when he "threw his hat into the ring" in his Columbus speech, did so after he had given the matter many months' serious consideration and long after he had determined to become a presidential candidate.

When Senator Crane was seen Thursday and asked if he had such a letter from Colonel Roosevelt he replied: "Yes, Colonel Roosevelt wrote me concerning the presidential situation about a year ago. He outlined in this letter his position in regard to a third term. I have the letter in files but this is not the time to make its contents public. Maybe later on I will give it to the newspapers, but not at present."

SENATE DEBATES MR. ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—Mr. Roosevelt's official correspondence about the International Harvester Company when he was President in 1907 was the subject of a sharp debate in the Senate on Thursday.

Senator Bristow of Kansas was the principal speaker in support of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi was the former President's assailant.

Mr. Williams characterized Mr. Roosevelt as a "modern Caesar willing to seize power by any means," while Mr. Bristow defended him as the modern "Tribune of the people," and criticized President Taft's administration.

MAINE ELECTION CASE TO CONTINUE

PORTLAND, Me.—Chief Justice W. P. Whitehouse of the Maine supreme court handed down his decision Thursday afternoon in the proceedings brought by James W. Parker and others against Mayor Oakley C. Curtis and the Democratic aldermen of Portland, alleging corrupt practices on their part at the annual election last December.

He denied a motion to make a temporary writ of prohibition permanent and directed that the investigation be continued.

CALIFORNIA NOT TO BE VISITED

SAN FRANCISCO—In a telegraphic message to Governor Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt said he believed he could win the Republican nomination without the assistance of California delegates and that he would be unable to make a campaign in this state.

FIRE IN BOWERY BUILDING

NEW YORK—One man perished and three men and three women were injured in a fire that this afternoon swept through the five-story building at 21 Bowery. The place is occupied by 12 firms of clothing manufacturers and was filled with inflammable materials. The fire originated on the top floor.

H. L. DOHERTY LECTURES

H. L. Doherty, president of the firm of H. L. Doherty, 60 Wall street, New York, gave a stereopticon lecture on the "Wage Earner as an Investment," before the members of the Electrical Luncheon Club at their meeting in the American house today. About 250 electrical firms in New England were represented.

SCHOONER IS REPAIRED

Temporary repairs have been made to the fishing schooner Ellen C. Burke at East Boston and the vessel has sailed for Gloucester where permanent repairs will be made to her hull. The tug H. A. Mathias towed the boat to Gloucester and when she left she was leaking 500 strokes an hour.

WOODROW WILSON HERE TONIGHT; WORCESTER TO HEAR MR. ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page one)

presidential candidates also comes Woodrow Wilson to lead his followers in their final contest against Champ Clark for the Democratic preference in this state. He will speak in Tremont Temple tonight.

Mr. Roosevelt will be in Boston tomorrow and will speak in nearly every section of the state, making something like 40 speeches on the four days of his trip. He starts in the central

part of the state, works toward Boston and down the cape, back to Boston and up through Middlesex and Essex counties. Then he will visit the extreme western counties.

Mr. Roosevelt's schedule for today, tomorrow Sunday and Monday is substantially as follows:

FRIDAY
Leave New York at 1:02 p. m.
Arrive Worcester at 7:30 p. m.
Speech at Mechanics hall, Worcester.
8 p. m.
Leave Worcester at 9:20 p. m.
Brief speech at South Framingham.
Arrive Boston, South station, 10:30 p. m.
Goes to home of Dr. W. S. Bigelow at 56 Beacon street, where he will spend night.

SATURDAY
Leave Boston from South station at 9:35 a. m.
Brief speech from train at Quincy.
Arrive in Brockton at 10:27 a. m.
Brief speech in Brockton.
Auto from Brockton to Middleboro.
Brief speech in Middleboro.
Auto Middleboro to Taunton.
Brief speech in Taunton.
Leave Taunton (train) at 11:39 a. m.
Arrive New Bedford at 12:20 p. m.
Speech at Elm street rink at 12:30.
Auto from New Bedford to Fall River.
Arrive Fall River at 2:15 p. m.
Speech in armory.
Leave Fall River at 3:49 p. m.
Arrive Back Bay station 5:10.
Speaks at Arena at 8 p. m.

SUNDAY
At home of Dr. W. S. Bigelow, 56 Beacon street.
Receives Massachusetts Roosevelt headquarters office force at either Bigelow residence or Parker house between 5 and 6 p. m.

MONDAY
Makes tour of Essex and part of Middlesex counties in special train. Speaks at Lawrence, and goes across state to North Adams and Springfield, via Ayer.

Arrangements are complete for Governor Wilson's rally in Tremont Temple tonight. He will reach here about 6 o'clock, and will be entertained by Democratic organizations until time for the rally. Francis M. Carroll will preside, and Congressman Henry of Texas will speak. The Harvard Wilson Club, 300 strong, will march from Cambridge to Tremont Temple, headed by a band.

The Roosevelt program calls for many rallies today and tomorrow, beside those to be addressed by the candidate himself. They follow:

TODAY
At Melrose and Malden—Senator Miles Poindexter, Wallace Batchelder of Vermont.
At Worcester—Two night rallies and four noon rallies.
At Haverhill—Judge E. W. Gibson of Vermont, Arthur F. Nason, S. Howard Donnell and Representative George P. Webster.

At Mansfield—Judge Frank D. Thompson of Vermont and Russell A. Wood.
At Walpole, Foxboro and Norwood—Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, Charles S. Bird, E. J. Slattery and Arthur W. Blakemore.

At Gloucester—Arthur D. Hill, Senator Arthur L. Nason, S. Howard Donnell, Benjamin Pearson and Russell A. Wood.
At Milton and Mattapan—Frank Crane and Representative Webster.

At Pittsfield—William Prendergast of New York.
At Watertown—Gifford Pinchot and others.
At Dorchester—Dorchester high school, Senator Moses E. Clapp and others.

THANKS EXTENDED TO PRESIDENT TAFT

At a meeting of the executive committee of the First Division Railway Mail Association held Thursday afternoon resolutions of thanks were passed with regard to the recent reinstatement in the service of their former president, Charles H. Quackenbush, by executive order of President Taft.

The association's thanks also are extended to Senator W. Murray Crane and Congressman Reilly, Weeks and Hill for their work.

At Quincy—Fore River Works (noon), Daniel T. Callahan and Russell A. Wood.
At Wollaston—Tubular Rivet and Stud Company, the Rev. George L. Cady and H. Fred Mercer of Pennsylvania.
At Lawrence—City hall, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.
At Holyoke and Chicopee—Gov. William Stubbs of Kansas, H. Fred Mercer of Pittsburgh.

SATURDAY
At Boston—Boston Arena, Mr. Roosevelt.
At Worcester—Four noon rallies and four night rallies.
At Athol—Senator Borah of Idaho.
At Greenfield—Governor Bass.
At Springfield—Gov. William Stubbs of Kansas, H. Fred Mercer.
At North Adams—William A. Prendergast.

The supporters of President Taft will not be idle, however. The following rallies have been arranged for today:

At North Adams—8 p. m., Robert O. Harris, Joseph Walker.
Winchendon—8 p. m., John J. Higgins, Frank L. Simpson.
Woburn—Samuel J. Elder, George P. Lawrence, Samuel W. McCall.
South Framingham—Local speakers.
Reading—8 p. m., Samuel W. McCall, George B. Lawrence.
Waltham—Hovey hall, 8 p. m., John W. Weeks, Alex. Johnson, Melvin M. Johnson.

Maynard—8 p. m., Herbert Parker, Representative Channing Cox, James F. Cavanaugh, A. A. Ballantine.
Fitchburg—8 p. m., J. Adam Bede, A. P. Gardner, Elmer Stevens, Congressman E. E. Roberts of Nevada.
Gardner—8 p. m., J. Adam Bede, A. P. Gardner, Elmer Stevens, Congressman E. E. Roberts.

Concord, Amory hall—Herbert Parker, Representative Channing Cox, Representative James F. Cavanaugh, A. A. Ballantine.
South Boston, Pilgrim hall, 732 Broadway, 8 p. m.—Representative Walter R. Means and local speakers.
Bedford, 8 p. m.—Herbert Parker, Representative Channing Cox, Representative Cavanaugh, A. A. Ballantine.

Lynn—Noon day rally, John J. Higgins, John N. Cole.
Brockton—Noon day rally, Congressman Roberts of Nevada, Walter S. Glidden and others.
Rallies in the interest of Champ Clark will be held today as follows:

Salem—Town hall, 8 o'clock, Morgan J. McSweeney, chairman.
Milford—Elks hall, 8 o'clock, John McLaughlin, chairman.
Worcester—A. O. H. hall, 8 o'clock, Alderman Hugh O'Rourke, chairman.
Boston open-air rallies—Noonday meeting, Postoffice square; Floods square, 8 o'clock, Representative William Hickey; Andrews square, ward 15, 8 o'clock, Michael J. Reidy; Mt. Vernon and Dorchester avenue, ward 16, 8 o'clock, Patrick H. Graham.

The following speakers will address the meetings: Congressman F. Buchanan, Congressman J. Russell, Congressman Ferris, Gov. Elect Joseph Robinson, Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, George Fred Williams, Congressman J. Curley, Congressman Graham, Congressman Lloyd, Roger Sherman Hoar, Henry A. Sullivan, James F. Gibbons and Frank Harrington of Boston College and Prof. Owen A. Cunningham, Boston University.

George R. Henderson, secretary of the Massachusetts Independents, has announced that his society has endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt.

There were many rallies in Greater Boston and throughout the state last night for President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson.

TITANIC ONLY TEN MILES AWAY SAYS CALIFORNIAN SAILOR

Donkeyman on the Leyland Liner Declares That No Attention Was Paid to Sinking Ship's Signals

VESSEL EASILY SEEN

WASHINGTON—That the steamer Californian ignored distress rockets of the Titanic while 10 miles away was the statement today to the Senate inquiry committee by Ernest Gill, a donkeyman of the Californian's crew.

Not until nearly seven hours after he saw the rockets did the Californian steam toward the Titanic, Mr. Gill declared. He said the Californian's wireless operator was asleep. Mr. Gill followed Vice-President Franklin of the White Star line.

"I was on the deck at 11:15 p. m. Sunday while the Californian with engine stopped was drifting through a field of fog," said Mr. Gill. "I saw the lights of a big vessel going at full speed on the starboard about 10 miles away. I went below and told my bunk mate. A half hour later I saw a white rocket on our starboard and then a second. I said it must be a vessel in distress. It was not my business to notify the bridge, but the others could not have helped but see it."

Mr. Gill said he then turned in and was ordered out at 6:30 to render assistance, finding the Californian going at top speed toward the distant vessel. He said he heard the ship's engineers and crew afterward tell of seeing the rockets and Morse code distress signals.

"I heard one man say: 'Why didn't they wake the wireless man up?'" Mr. Gill declared.

The entire crew, he said, was talking about the conduct of the captain in not going to the vessel's assistance until so late.

"I am quite sure," Mr. Gill said, "that we were less than 20 miles away when I saw the rockets. I could see her very plainly."

Mr. Gill told the committee he felt sure now that the distant vessel was the Titanic. He said he was losing a job by testifying. Mr. Gill's statement was made before a notary public and read by Senator Smith. Mr. Gill then was given brief cross-examination.

Way many women were left on the Titanic was explained today to Senator Smith in his examination of F. O. Evans, a Titanic sailor.

Evans said life boat No. 16 was swung out three feet from the deck before women were told to get aboard. Many jumped over the space between the deck and the boat, 70 feet above the waves. Others refused to take the risk and remained on the boat. Many babies and children were tossed into the boat over the deck rail, declared Mr. Evans.

Mr. Evans' testimony was taken by Senator Smith individually according to the plan adopted yesterday to expedite the hearings.

Chairman Smith said that 14 members of the Titanic's crew had been examined last night under individual questioning by committee members and that a dozen still remain thus to be disposed of. He said that most of the crew would probably be released without testifying in open session.

The main committee met today with P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the

Monitor Subscription Blank

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

NOTES

hur Nikisch and the London Symphony orchestra appear at Symphony Saturday afternoon, April 27, at 5 o'clock. Their program contains in part Beethoven's "Egmont" and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, and in the second part, three

... of the Symphony concert hall this af-
furd evening is slightly
the original announce-
follows: Funeral march
Bethen

Sailed
Liverpool via Queens-

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—We have opening for a clean-cut, experienced man for work in Boston and vicinity; call before 10:30 a. m. A. Q. COLE & CO., 200 South St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN and mechanic, competent, wanted to take charge of shop in Boston employing 8 to 10 men; first-class, reliable, experienced; give references and experience; Boston man preferred. Apply by letter only to H. SCHULDRACH, 36 Columbia St., Brookline, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTOR, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main St., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE HANDS, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main St., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BAKER wanted, summer hotel, BROOKLYN VILLAGE EMP. REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, good shoer, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main St., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, \$2.50; learn business, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOAT BUILDERS wanted; state experience and wages expected; CAPE COD POWER BOAT, 200 South St., Boston.

BOX SHOOK FITTER, experienced; apply RAILLY LUMBER CO., 200 South St., Boston.

BOY wanted, capable American boy to make himself generally useful and help in business; KINMAN PRESS, 234 Congress St., Boston.

BOY (American) wanted to learn wood business; ANDREWS, 200 South St., Boston.

STEAMERS, 200 South St., Boston.

BELLARD BAKING MILL HANDS, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main St., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

CHEF wanted, hotel out of town, BROOKLYN VILLAGE EMP. REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

CHEF (German) wanted at summer hotel; good pay, BROOKLYN VILLAGE EMP. REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

CLERK, neat appearing, 86 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COATMAKER wanted at once; come ready for work; good pay to right man; ERIK BREIMING, 191 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

COATMAKER wanted, first-class, only same good make; apply by letter only to M. J. BLANCHARD, 200 Myrick bldg., Springfield, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, first-class man, accustomed to a general line of tool and machine work; state experience and wages expected; LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, Brookline, Mass.

DRAWING ROOM HELP wanted for worsted mills; send stamp for reply, CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central St., Boston.

ENGRAVER, wanted, book die engraver; FORT HILL ENGRAVING CO., 112 Portland St., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class, Apply by letter only two make no charge; CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

ENGINEER (2nd class) wanted; work at Sheeque Island; \$17.50; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ENGINEER (2nd class) wanted in Broad, 188 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED HANDS wanted; Links knitting goods machines for infants; want also man or woman to take care of machine; GREENHUT, 19 Morris St., Hartford, Conn.

FARM HANDS, experienced; must be able to do milking, good wages, BROOKLYN VILLAGE EMP. REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

FORWARD wanted to take charge of sheet metal department in large factory; must have thorough knowledge of sheet metal body and capable of handling 12 men; position local; salary \$1500. Apply by letter only to J. H. GREENHUT, 19 Morris St., Hartford, Conn.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN AND WIFE for farm, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main St., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

MAN wanted with set of tools for all kinds of repairing; a handy man; married; single; good wages; 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

METAL SPINNERS, in West Lynn 32 1/2 hours; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MILWAUKEE with second class engineer's license, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main St., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

MORTISING MACHINE HAND, Apply by letter only two make no charge; CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

OFFICE BOY wanted for light work and errands; must furnish recommendation; MRS. A. Q. COLE, 200 South St., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, timekeeper, make out time cards; must be clean, reliable; 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

GENERAL ELECTRIC WORKING CAPITAL A STRONG FEATURE

Net Quick Assets of Company Equal Eighty-Five Per Cent of Annual Gross Sales at End of Fiscal Year

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND

General Electric continues a tower of strength among industrial concerns. The company's working capital of \$80,496,227 on Dec. 31 was more than three times the amount at which the 921 acres of plants, including nearly 10,000,000 feet of manufacturing floor space, were carried on the books.

In other words, General Electric had at the end of its latest fiscal period net quick assets equal to 85 per cent of annual gross sales. Considering the large proportion of the company's business, certainly not less than 40 per cent, which is small apparatus not requiring the tying up of cash for extended periods this is certainly a most liberal total of working capital. That this is so is shown by the huge bulk of cash, almost \$18,000,000, compared with less than \$15,000,000 at the close of 1910 and with one exception the biggest cash balance in the company's history.

General Electric has working capital to handle gross business at least \$20,000,000 larger. This should indefinitely set at rest the rumors that the company is contemplating new financing to take the form of debentures.

Illustrative of the extreme conservatism of General Electric's valuation placed upon its fixed assets, it is only necessary to state that the plants, including buildings, land and machinery, which are carried at \$19,538,921, represent an actual cash expenditure during the past 19 years of \$50,171,004. The difference of \$33,297,949 has been charged off the books. In short plants are carried on the books at only 34 per cent of their actual cost price. Here is room enough and to spare for even the most excessive depreciation.

After writing off \$3,113,480 for depreciation of plant account, General Electric showed a balance in the late year of 13.5 per cent on \$77,335,200 stock compared with 16.6 per cent on \$12,154,000 less stock in 1910.

Perhaps the two most interesting features of 1911 operations were the piling up of surplus to a total of \$29,019,892, equal to \$7.50 per share for the 377,335,200 stock. In the last four years surplus has increased \$13,000,000. It appears evident that directors will sooner or later recognize the rapid accumulation of surplus and the ability of the company to do more for shareholder either in the form of larger cash dividends or a stock dividend.

A very important feature of 1911 was the writing off the books entirely of the \$2,805,976 invested in copper mining, principally in the Bully Hill mine in California. This may be said to represent the closing of the dream that General Electric could produce its copper at its own mine. The mine is there. Some day a method may be discovered whereby it can operate without being obliged to shut down on account of mine difficulties with farmers. But in a broad way General Electric has indicated to its shareholders that the idea that a big industrial enterprise of this character should own the source of raw material is not feasible.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson and J. K. Orr of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—John Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Birmingham, Ala.—B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago—P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—Philip Karl and H. Masetter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy of Chas. Meis Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Greensboro, N. C.—J. W. Cone; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—F. Menendez of Catebot Gaviel Menendez; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—J. S. Fradera; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. H. Small and L. Plimlin of Small & Plimlin; U. S.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martin of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
New York, N. Y.—E. H. Krom of G. R. Kinney & Co.; 856 Washington st.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Adams.
Philadelphia—J. J. Meany of Joseph I. Meany & Co.; Adams.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harry J. Lang of Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—J. Z. Morris of Fleischmann & Morris; Lenox.
San Juan, P. R.—H. R. Loves Gonzales; U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—J. M. Rodriguez of Rodriguez & Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougall of E. A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—M. D. Brandewene of Scranton Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schmeitz & Co.; Tour.
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; U. S.

UNITED GAS SHOWS THIRTEEN PER CENT EARNED LAST YEAR

Expenses Are Kept Well in Hand, the Ratio to Income Declining From That of the Previous Year

NEW WORK PLANNED

United Gas Improvement Company, which is interested in 38 gas and electric companies located in various parts of the country, earned a surplus available for dividends equal to 13.01 per cent on its \$55,302,950 capital stock for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1911. This compares with a divisible surplus equal to 12.75 per cent on the same amount of capital stock in the previous fiscal year.

One of the features of the company's annual report consists of the relatively small proportion of expenses as compared with income. This ratio was 13.05 per cent in 1911 as against 13.24 per cent in 1910. The sinking fund for the retirement of the Philadelphia Gas Works investment received a slightly larger addition than in 1910. Total income, surplus for dividends and surplus for each year for the last four fiscal years have been:

	Total income Div. surp.	Surplus for year
1911	\$8,308,348	\$7,222,491
1910	8,129,520	7,079,453
1909	7,649,231	6,656,108
1908	7,216,911	6,326,507

From the above showing it is evident that the 8 per cent dividends on the total outstanding capital stock which have been earned nearly twice over, are safe. While working capital is not large, totaling \$7,508,230 for the last fiscal year, not including materials and supplies or about 13 per cent of capital stock, it appears sufficient for all ordinary needs, particularly as there was a profit and loss surplus at the end of the last fiscal year amounting to \$22,621,733. There has also been an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 in working capital within three years. The working capital for the last four fiscal years has been:

	Cur. assets Cur. liab.	Work. cap.
1911	\$8,098,509	\$500,329
1910	7,125,550	374,295
1909	6,238,115	251,841
1908	5,179,200	426,149

President Bodine in his report states that it is planned to spend \$3,471,117 during 1912 for extensions and for improvements by the various leased works in which United Gas Improvement owns a majority of the stock. Of this amount the sum of \$1,067,057 will be spent on the Philadelphia Gas Works. These amounts will probably be taken from the large profit and loss surplus, although working capital undoubtedly could easily stand this gain.

PREDICTS A BIG ORE PRODUCTION

DULUTH, Minn.—D. M. Philbin of Duluth, who has returned from the East, and who is in this city for the first time since he was promoted from superintendent of the Great Northern road to manager of all Great Northern properties says that the feeling prevails that the ore shipments from the Lake Superior region this year will approximate 42,000,000 gross tons. This would mean an increase of approximately 9,000,000 tons over 1911, and would be less than the shipments of the record year of 1910 by about \$1,442,000 tons.

If Mr. Philbin's estimate is correct it will mean great prosperity throughout the iron mining districts of Lake Superior and for the shipping interests engaged in the Lake Superior trade.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is a shade firmer both here and in Savannah, and the spot quotation has been advanced to 48½¢ ex-yard. There is no material improvement in demand.

Rosin—Business is light and unimportant with a consequent quiet market, and it is stated that quotations are not only nominal but somewhat fictitious and it is believed that they can be shaded considerably. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.55 to 6.60, gen sam E \$6.65 to 6.70, graded B \$6.80, D \$7, E \$7.10, F \$7.30, G \$7.30, H \$7.30, I \$7.40, J \$6.60, M \$7.60, N \$7.65, WG \$7.70, WW \$7.70.

Tar and pitch—Transactions are wholly of a jobbing character and the market remains quiet, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 to 5.75 for tar and \$4 to 4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 45½¢; sales, 462; receipts, 618; exports, 4; stock, 18,843. Rosin firm; sales, 1274; receipts, 1669; stock, 47,317. Prices—WW \$7, WG \$6.90, N \$6.82½, M \$6.80, K \$6.75 to 6.72½, I \$6.70, J \$6.60 to 6.60, G \$6.60 to 6.60, F \$6.60 to 6.60, D \$6.60 to 6.60, B \$6.25 to 6.30.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easier, \$6.45. Spirits, machine steady at 44½¢. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$2.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 34s 9d. Rosin, American standard quiet at 10s 9d; rosin American fine, quiet at 10s 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 34s 9d; rosin common, firm at 10s 9d.

RAILWAY WORK IN JAPAN ADVANCING SATISFACTORILY

Enzo Ota, engineer of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, was entertained in Boston Thursday by officials at the South station. Speaking of railway construction in Japan he said:

"Japan now has 6000 miles of railroad, considerably over 5000 of which are owned and financed by the government. I have been studying the railroad situation in France, Belgium and England for two years and expect to get back to Japan next September, after visiting Sweden. We now have in hand a number of important projects on our railroads.

"These include the standard gauging (to 4 feet, 8½ inch dimensions) of 600 miles of main line along the coast from Tokio to Shimonoseki. The gauge of the Japanese railroads has heretofore been 3 feet 6 inches. This piece of reconstruction will approximate \$10,000,000 in cost and will be financed entirely in Japan.

"From the port of Shimonoseki across the channel to the railroad system on the large Kusu island it is proposed to establish communication either by tunnel, bridge or ferry at the port of Mojiko. Kusu island is separated from the mainland between these points by a channel over 100 feet deep but only 800 feet wide.

"We are also embarking on further electrification work, to comprise 17 miles of line between Tokio and the principal port of Yokohama. Already, aside from the program, we have 12 miles of double-track suburban road electrified with the single-phase overhead-trolley system.

"Industrially, my information is that the outlook in Japan is satisfactory, with the business conditions generally improving."

DIVIDENDS

Great Northern Paper Company has declared a dividend of 1 per share, payable May 1.

Harmony Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 27.

The Pure Oil Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½¢ per cent on its stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

United Railways of Baltimore declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable May 10 to holders of record May 2.

Esmond Mills declared a regularly quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record today.

The Lowell Electric Light Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record at close of business April 26.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

The National Nassau Bank of New York declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 29.

The Detroit United Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on its stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 16.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share, payable May 1 to stock of record at close of business April 26.

Cumberland County Power & Light Company of Portland, Me., have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25.

The American Glue Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$2 per share and an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.

MANUFACTURES OF THIS COUNTRY

WASHINGTON—According to advance bulletin on manufactures just issued by the census bureau, in 1909 the United States had 208,491 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment during the year to an average of 7,678,578 persons, of whom 6,615,046 were wage earners.

These manufacturing establishments paid \$4,365,613,000 in salaries and wages and turned out products to the value of \$20,672,052,000, to produce which materials costing \$12,141,791,000 were consumed.

Value added by manufacture, namely, the difference between the cost of materials and total value of products, was \$8,530,261,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 44, Cambria Steel 44½, Electric Storage B, 55½, Gen. Asphalt pfd 67, Lehigh Nav. tr. 90, Lehigh Valley 85, Pacific Steel pfd 100, Philadelphia Co. 53, Philadelphia Co. pfd 43½, Philadelphia Electric 18½, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23, Philadelphia Traction 84, Union Traction 50½, United Gas Imp. 89½.

THE SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet market easier, April and May of '12 to 13s 8½d for both; Aug. of '12 to 13s 9½d.

DISBURSEMENTS ESTIMATED FOR MONTH OF MAY

Total Payments About Three Millions Greater Than for the Corresponding Period of Last Year

DIVIDEND FORECAST

NEW YORK—Total dividend and interest disbursements for May are estimated by Dow, Jones & Co., to approximate \$106,000,000, as against \$103,000,000 for the same month a year ago. The increase of about \$3,000,000 is quite evenly divided between the disbursements to stockholders and those to bondholders, in the first instance aggregating \$2,753,838 and in the latter \$2,285,582.

Dividend payments will exceed \$32,000,000, made up as follows: Railroads, \$11,115,036, and banks and trust companies in New York and Brooklyn \$1,822,250. Disbursements which will exceed the \$1,000,000 mark are comparatively few in number and include Northern Pacific with \$4,340,000, Great Northern \$3,674,138, an extra dividend of 10 per cent on Eastman Kodak common \$1,958,620, Amalgamated copper \$1,538,879, National City Bank's semi-annual disbursement of 5 per cent on its \$25,000,000 capital stock \$1,250,000, and Reading common \$1,050,000.

Among the interest payments the railroads shine forth as the largest distributors. The various estimates are as follows: Railroads, \$34,491,942; industrials and miscellaneous, \$11,022,027; street and electric railways, \$8,058,805; state and city bonds, exclusive of New York city, \$3,803,472; New York city alone, \$14,250,000, and United States government bonds, upon which a quarterly payment is due, \$1,927,785.

The estimate of interest payments is based upon \$1,524,943,000 railroad bonds, \$470,341,000 industrial and miscellaneous bonds, \$330,375,000 street and electric railway bonds and \$184,579,000 state and city bonds, exclusive of New York city. The estimate of dividends is based on a railroad capitalization of \$641,333,965; for industrials and miscellaneous \$840,000,000; for street and electric railways \$94,004,203, and for New York city and Brooklyn banks and trust companies \$43,550,000.

PIG IRON AND STEEL SCRAP SELL HIGHER

PHILADELPHIA—Heavy steel scrap in the Philadelphia district has had a recent advance of about 50 cents per ton and is up altogether about \$1 since the first of the year. The quotation is now \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, compared with \$12 to \$12.50 early in January. Within a few days some large lots have been taken off the market by extensive users and it is not thought that any further immediate advance of consequence is likely.

The advance in steel scrap has been concurrent with the increase in activity in the steel mills in eastern Pennsylvania. Plate mills are now running 80 per cent to 90 per cent of rated capacity, as compared with 70 per cent to 75 per cent six weeks ago. Many of the plate mills are actually producing as much as possible, although not reaching full rated capacity on account of some of the plant being in process of repairs. The structural steel plants are running about 60 per cent to 70 per cent, as compared with less than 50 per cent six weeks ago.

Basic pig iron is firm at \$15, Philadelphia. This represents an advance of 50 cents per ton in a few weeks and \$1 to \$1.25 from the low prices made toward the close of 1911.

The market for foundry iron is also firmer, although not to the extent noticeable in basic iron. No. 2x foundry is about \$15.25 per ton, delivered in Philadelphia, as a fair average for standard brands. The quoted minimum is \$15 but more is sold at \$15.25 than at \$15. There have been recent sales of carload lots as high as \$15.50, which is the highest in many months, although no large lots have sold at that price.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money	Adv.
to account	78½
America	78½
Canada	78½
Atlantic	78½
London	78½
Paris	78½
St. Paul	78½
St. Louis	78½
St. Petersburg	78½
Union Pacific	78½
United States Steel	78½
do pfd	78½

Decline.

TEXAS RAILROAD EARNINGS
AUSTIN, Tex.—The railroad commission has issued a comparative statement of operating expense, and net income of the railroads of Texas for the eight months ended Feb. 29, 1912, as compared with the same period the previous year, showing a marked decrease in operating revenue. Total revenue is \$71,253,746, which is an increase of \$1,743,635. Total operating expenses \$33,490,259, increase of \$2,132,133, or 4.15 per cent. Net income from operation \$17,763,487, which is a decrease of \$393,488, or 2.13 per cent.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CONDITIONS BEST IN THREE YEARS

American Woolen's business is now traveling along more smoothly than for many a day. The volume of orders is not up to the 1909 boom mark nor is the margin of profit of the same caliber, but nevertheless conditions are the happiest in three years.

The principal cause for satisfaction is the fact that this year's revival in the woolen manufacturing business seems to have pervaded every other department. Woollens and worsteds have both been selling well; if anything the woolen end is ahead of the worsted, particularly on men's wear, which is the all-important end from an American Woolen standpoint.

Capacity operations are probably close to the limit although exact figures are always deceiving in view of the changing conditions in so many and so varied mills with such different fabrics and selling seasons. The company is sold way into midsummer on its big lines and already a handful of the carded woolen mills have withdrawn their products from the market.

To handle this big accretion in business American Woolen has not been obliged to have recourse to the banks. It is borrowing only an ordinary amount and practically all of its paper is with savings banks. National banks have not been offered Woolen paper in any sizeable amount for a year or more.

The explanation of this is that goods shipments are going directly and quickly to the jobber and absolutely no stocks of goods are being piled up. Consequently with wool bought, no great line of credit is needed. The annual report showed a \$4,400,000 reduction in working capital, but this was due to the unusual changes of last year and is of no particular bearing upon the present financial status of the company.

Just how much of an improvement net earnings will make is hard to say at this early date, but it will not be proportionate to that in gross. A big total of initial heavyweight business was booked before the wage advance, while the Lawrence strike, with its interruptions to yarn shipments, has greatly upset cost calculations. Much will depend upon the outcome of the lightweight season, inquiries concerning which are already filtering in. This is ordinarily a favorable "straw" in the woolen business.

BANK MERGER PLANS COMPLETED

NEW YORK—Negotiations for the absorption of the Gallatin National Bank by the Hanover National Bank of New York, have been completed and late Thursday afternoon this formal statement was issued, describing the merger.

The absorption by the Hanover National Bank of this city of the Gallatin National Bank has been accomplished carefully and with the best results for the stockholders of both banks. The chief interests of each have had the matter before them for some time and the management of the Hanover has added to its force that of the other bank, so that the patrons of the latter will find the usual familiar faces when they call at the bank.

The two banks are among the oldest in the city but the Hanover, though comparatively the younger, has far outstripped the Gallatin in growth, having become one of the largest banks in the country in the past decade or so. Its deposits now approximate \$100,000,000 and its capital and surplus \$16,500,000. The Gallatin capital is \$1,000,000, its surplus \$2,000,000 and its deposits more than \$7,000,000.

BROKERAGE FIRM SUSPENDS
PITTSBURGH—Notice was posted on the Pittsburgh stock exchange of the suspension of Souly, Painter & Beech, because of insolvency. The firm is a member of the New York stock exchange and other exchanges.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES
Louis C. Chase, 120 Summer St., Boston.
Comptograph Adding Machine and Millionaire Calculating Machine.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-DISTRIBUTING
The Boston Mailing Co., 391 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Whitcomb & Havensburgh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

BOOKBINDERS
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS
Dudley & Hodge, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DESK AND OFFICE FURNITURE
W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.

ELECTROTYPERS
Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 276 Congress St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

COPPER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS A BIG FEATURE OF COMMERCE

Shipments of the Metal From the United States Have Increased Enormously in Last Three Decades — European Demand Is Considerable

WASHINGTON—Copper and copper manufactures imported into and exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1912 will approximate \$150,000,000 in value, or more than 10 times the total of 1892 and almost 2½ times that of 1902. Figures compiled by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, show that during the nine months ending with March imports of copper, including both ore and manufactures, aggregated \$31,500,000, and exports \$86,000,000, the total movement into and out of the country, thus being \$117,500,000 and indicating that the approximate total for the fiscal year will be \$150,000,000, of which about \$110,000,000 will be on the export side.

This total of \$117,500,000 worth of copper and manufactures thereof passing into and out of the country during the nine months ending with March represents a large gain over preceding year. Nine months' imports of copper in its various forms increased from less than \$20,000,000 in 1902 to \$30,000,000 in 1911 and \$31,500,000 in 1912, while exports increased from \$20,750,000 in 9 months of 1902 to \$77,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1911 and \$86,000,000 in a like period of the current year.

The current fiscal year is also characterized by unusually large receipts of copper from Alaska, the total quantity, 30,725,000 pounds, being the largest on record. The gross value of copper ore, matte and regulus shipped from Alaska into the United States increased from only \$68,978 in the nine months ending with March, 1903, to \$316,515 in the corresponding period of 1911 and \$3,882,150 in a like period of 1912.

The general growth in copper imports and exports of the United States is illustrated by the following table showing the movement by fiscal years at decennial periods beginning with 1882. The figures being estimated upon the basis of nine months' returns already received by the bureau of statistics.

Fiscal year	Copper imports	Copper exports
1882	\$200,000	\$700,000
1892	1,000,000	12,300,000
1902	20,000,000	20,750,000
1912	30,000,000	110,000,000

Most of the copper imported into and exported from the United States is in the form of pigs, ingots, bars, and plates. Of the \$31,500,000 worth of copper imported in the nine months ending with March, \$25,000,000 represented the value of copper pigs, ingots, etc., \$2,000,000 matte and regulus, and \$4,500,000 ore. Of the \$86,000,000 worth of copper exported during the same period, \$80,000,000 represented the value of pigs, ingots, etc., \$2,500,000 of matte and regulus, and \$3,500,000 of other manufactures.

The chief sources of imported copper, according to the stated countries of origin reported to the bureau of statistics, are Mexico, Peru, Chile, Canada, Cuba, Spain, Australia, and Japan. Of the 206,000,000 pounds of copper pigs, etc., imported in the nine months ending with March, \$4,000,000 pounds were from Mexico, \$3,500,000 from Peru, \$19,666,666 from Spain, \$18,250,000 from Japan, \$7,500,000 from Australia, and \$4,750,000 from Canada. Of the 62,000,000 pounds of ore, matte and regulus imported from foreign countries in the same period, 15,000,000 pounds were from Canada, 13,000,000 from Chile, 11,000,000 from Mexico, and 10,000,000 from Cuba; while smaller amounts were brought from Spain and Germany. The heavy imports of copper into the United States, which itself produces practically one-half the copper of the world, are due chiefly to the superior facilities in the United States for smelting and refining, the ore being sent from comparatively near-by countries for smelting and that in the more advanced form of manufacture being, in most cases, for refining or with the purpose of extracting the precious metals which it contains.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)
McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES
Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
Hinkley & Woods 33 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS
A. E. Martell Co., 130 Devonshire St., Boston.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

DAYS OF GLADSTONE'S
IRISH BILLS RECALLED

Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley
Stand Again Today as in
Early Years for Measure
Which Confers Home Rule

STORY IS RETOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a way, Thursday, April 11, 1912, has been the most sensational moment since Mr. Gladstone introduced the great home rule bill.

It cannot be pretended that there was the same excitement over Mr. Asquith's statement as over that of the great Liberal leader. The members filed down early to obtain seats, but there was not the queue, stretching down the lobby from the doors of the House, which burst in to secure seats a quarter of a century ago, almost like an old-fashioned crowd outside the pit of a theater. In the 26 years which have passed since that April 8, when Mr. Gladstone rose to unfold the terms of the first home rule bill, people have grown accustomed to the idea, and so the sensation of that moment is lacking.

It was on Dec. 17, 1885, that about midnight, as the papers were going to press, there came into the editorial offices the inspired statement that Mr. Gladstone had determined to adopt home rule; and from that moment until the day when the news came down from the Radical committee room that John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were going to lead their followers into the division lobby against the bill, such a whirl of excitement was maintained in political circles as has never been experienced since.

In the interval there had come the secession of the Liberal Unionists, of Lord Hartington, the leader of the party after Mr. Gladstone, of Mr. Goschen, the greatest Liberal member of the day and a future Unionist member of the exchequer, and of Sir Henry James, the man who, it had been remained in the party would have been the next Lord Chancellor.

Few people believed, however, that Mr. Chamberlain, the Pinchbeck Robespierre, as Lord Randolph Churchill nicknamed him, would have been the man to deliver the final blow. He was the ultra Radical of the ministry, a home ruler almost as old as Mr. Parnell and his followers, but when the information came, on the day of the second reading, that the two famous members for Birmingham were going to lead the whole Birmingham group into the "No" lobby, it was known that the fate of the first home rule bill was sealed.

On the night of June 7, 1886, Mr. Gladstone made, in the House of Commons, his final speech on the second reading of the bill, in reply to the criticism of the opposition. What was going to happen was well known, and when the tellers advanced to the table and the speaker read out the figures, for the second reading 313, against 343, there was of course nothing like the excitement which would have ensued if there had been any question of the result.

The election which followed was disastrous to the Liberal party. The Conservatives were returned 316 strong, with 77 Liberal Unionists to assist them. The Liberals mustered only 192, with 85 Nationalists to support their policy. Possibly the energy and resource of Mr. Gladstone were never more manifest than during this period of opposition. Little by little the opinion of the country was changed. The tide was sweeping fur-



(Special sketch reproduced by permission of the Daily Graphic)
MR. GLADSTONE IN THE CENTER
Listening to debate on the home rule bill of 1886

ously towards home rule, when suddenly there came the famous case in the divorce court, which led to the bitter fights in committee room 15, and the final splitting of the Nationalists into the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite parties.

In spite of this, Mr. Gladstone succeeded in winning the election of 1892. In his eighty-third year, he met Parliament with a majority of 40, and with a ministry in which Mr. Morley held the position of secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Asquith that of home secretary. The second reading of the bill was introduced and carried by a majority of 34, or 301, against 267. Almost immediately after, it was rejected in the House of Lords by 419 votes against 41; and that the House of Lords had interpreted public opinion aright was shown when, in the general election of 1895, the Unionists were returned by an overwhelming majority.

In carrying the second home rule bill through the House of Commons, two men had borne with Mr. Gladstone the brunt of the attack. Foremost among these was, of course, John Morley, a home ruler himself long in advance of the remainder of the Liberal party, and Mr. Asquith, who had been one of the counsel for the Irish party in the famous Parnell commission.

Today, Lord Morley will probably take charge of the home rule bill when it reaches the House of Lords, while Mr. Asquith is the prime minister who has explained the provisions of the third home rule bill to the existing House of Commons.

PETROL GAS USED
BY TRADESMEN IN
WADHURST, ENG.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is said that some tradesmen living at Wadhurst in Sussex have installed private petrol gas plants to take the place of the ordinary coal gas supply.

"The Standard reports an interview with an electric light firm in Victoria street, in the course of which their representative was told that if petrol gas is confined to lighting only it becomes a very good substitute for coal, but if by this same method the attempt was made to heat a house it would prove very expensive.

"Petrol gas," he said, "is sometimes generated by engines, but this seems somewhat inconvenient because engines have to be started whenever a light is wanted. We ourselves believe in the generation of petrol gas by an engineless plant driven by a weight which is wound up."

He pointed out that after three minutes winding of a simple grandfather clock kind, the result is a 24 hours' supply. In the clockwork plant the petrol tank can be separate from the rest of the plant and fixed out of doors, while the generator can be made to draw very small quantities of the gas direct from the tank. This means that only a few teaspontfuls of the gas are in the machine at one time, and thus there is no danger of an explosion. Portable petrol gas lamps are now made and there is every prospect of this alternative to coal gas becoming popular.

LONDON MARKET
IS NOW RECEIVING
ENGLISH FLOWERS

Scilly Isles and Guernsey Are
First to Send in Their
Complement of Daffodils
After Easter Has Passed

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Easter season is always one which brings good profits to the flower sellers in Covent Garden. Arum lilies and Harisii lilies are in demand, as well as the daffodils and narcissi, which have made their appearance on the market since the latter days of February and the beginning of March.

The English flower market throughout the winter is largely supplied by the nurseries in the south of France, at Nice, Hyeres, Cannes, etc., and though the flowers take two days in coming it is the general rule that they arrive perfectly fresh, this being due to the excellent method of packing adopted by the trade.

After Easter, however, the flowers are nearly all of English production. The Scilly Isles and Guernsey are the first to send their complement of daffodils, narcissi and anemones, followed a little later in the season by iris and gladioli.

The summer, contrary perhaps to expectations, is not the most favorable season, as far as profit goes, in Covent Garden. Flowers are produced in large quantities in private gardens and the market produce is consequently not so largely in demand. The home and southern counties, however, continue to send large supplies to London and these are forwarded in many cases to Manchester, Burnley, and even as far north as Newcastle and Sunderland. Perhaps the best season for English grown flowers is the autumn, when chrysanthemums are in their prime.

The bulk of the sales are effected in Covent Garden in the early hours of the morning. Toward 9 o'clock in the morning is the time when the coster has the chance of purchasing for a third of the price which they fetched in the early hours large bundles of cut flowers which he, in his turn, disposes of at the street corners of the West End of London.

CARP MINISTRY
IN ROUMANIA IS
LEAVING OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

BUKHAREST, Roumania—As has been generally prognosticated the Carp ministry has fallen. Ever since the result of the appeal which was given against the government in the Tramway Company case, the fall of the cabinet has been unavoidable.

It will be remembered that in December, 1911, Mr. Carp caused a law relating to the Tramway Company to be received the sanction of Parliament, and that this law having been brought before the court of appeal was pronounced unconstitutional and arbitrary. The government was then faced with the difficult position of being unable to enforce a law which they themselves had passed through Parliament.

The fall of the Carp ministry after a 15-months' tenure of office will, it is believed, insure in the near future the coming of the conservative Democrats into power.

IMPROVED IRISH
HOTELS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—The Hotel and Tourist Association of Ireland convened lately for its annual meeting, when the chairman alluded to the good name which Ireland produce bears, and congratulated the association on its endeavors to serve tourists to the country with this produce in the best form that modern cookery can devise, that is fresh and hot, and so maintain Ireland's reputation that the best and cheapest food in the world can be obtained here. He also commented on the great improvement which has taken place in Irish hotels.

H. G. Killely, chairman of the association, spoke of the need for a law to define what should constitute an hotel, so that the unwary stranger should never find to his cost that the name was undeserved. At present any lodging house however small could put the name over its door.

IRRIGATION AREA
GREAT IN PUNJAB

(Special to the Monitor)

LAHORE, India.—The upper Chenab section of the great Punjab triple canal system which was opened recently by the viceroy in the course of his spring tour, is one of the largest irrigating canals in the world, being 91 miles long and irrigating an area of 695,000 acres. When the whole project is completed an area of 2,000,000 acres will be added to the vast irrigated tracts of India.

FRENCH NAVY CHANGES DRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—French naval officers are to be given the uniform worn prior to 1903 and comprising a cocked hat, gold and silver embroidered tunic and striped trousers, for receptions and other official occasions.

CONTEST IN GERMANY
INVOLVES STATESMEN

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz
Pressing for Increased
Navy, May Win Retirement
of Foreign Head

FORMER'S STAR RISES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The mystery of the German foreign office is still unsolved. At the same time, it is perfectly clear that a struggle is going on between Grand Admiral von Tirpitz on the one side, and the chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, of the foreign office, on the other.

The admiral is taking advantage of the passions which have been roused with respect to England to press the claims of an increased navy in every way. From his own point of view, this is no doubt satisfactory, as it enables him to get up the public pressure without which the raising of the new taxes would be a great difficulty.

The views of the foreign office are, however, very different. They have to deal not with a mere naval question, but with the politics of Europe, and they realize, in a way which the admiral is able to ignore, the vastness of the financial and political interests at stake. For the time being, it is believed that the admiral's star is in the ascendant, and that at any moment news may come of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's resignation.

He has the credit of being a supporter of the policy of the entente for which the British government in general and Lord Haldane in particular are striving, and he perhaps understands more clearly than the admiral that the unfortunate problem of Anglo-German relations is not to be solved by the mere building of ships.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK
TELLS TEACHERS HIS
EDUCATIONAL IDEAL

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, Eng.—A large gathering assembled at Hull for the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers.

The Archbishop of York, in welcoming the conference, pointed out that no form of government made a greater demand than democracy upon the high average intelligence and capacity of its citizens, and they might indeed look forward to the future with hope, if they could be sure that an increasing number of their average citizens were educated persons.

An immense amount of educational zeal and efficiency would, however, be lost if they closed the school life of the people at the point where it was closed at present. Teachers could not do more than introduce children to knowledge. If their work was to be continued they must retain some hold upon the advancing intelligence of every boy and girl until perhaps as far as 18 years of age. He concluded by stating his educational ideal to be the teaching of the fewest possible subjects to the smallest possible classes by the best possible teachers.

Another speaker said every public primary school should be under complete popular control. Under the dual system so far as the education of over 3,000,000 children was concerned the opportunity for the exercise of the teaching profession was limited to those who satisfied school managers that they were traveling to heaven by the same road as themselves. This system was tolerated on the plea of providing for the continued denominational religious instruction of children whose parents, in the vast majority of cases, had not asked for it, were not keen on it, and would view its discontinuance in the schools with complete indifference.

WORK OF ACTRESS
HELPS ON FRENCH
AEROPLANE FUND

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The enthusiastic support of the purchase of military aeroplanes for the French army is as great as ever. Recently Mme. Sarah Bernhardt forwarded to the national subscription fund a check for £800, the result of her personal efforts to collect money at her own theater.

The famous actress has requested that the aeroplane constructed with the money thus provided shall be called L'Aiglon, that being the title of the piece during the run of which the subscriptions were solicited.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SEND AID

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The German Social Democratic party has subscribed £800 towards the expenses of the Belgian Socialists' electoral campaign. The fact is regarded as particularly significant.



(Copyright by Topical News, London)
HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER
German minister of foreign affairs

ANNA PAVLOVNA
CARRIED RUSSIAN
WOMEN ONWARD

Doors of Universities Were
Finally Opened to Her Sex
Following Her Appeal to
Count Tolstoy as Minister

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—The history of the woman's movement in Russia is epitomized in the life of Anna Pavlovna. At the time when Alexander II. conferred freedom on the serfs of his vast empire, Anna Pavlovna had already entered her career of wide and ceaseless usefulness.

In her earliest youth the condition of the serfs round her father's country home had imbued her with the resolve to become the advocate of their improved social status. She studied the laws affecting the peasantry and succeeded in winning many to the support of her cause. The year 1861 saw the fulfillment of her hopes and from that date onwards Anna Pavlovna made herself the champion of woman's rights.

It is solely due to her energetic action that the doors of the universities were opened to women students. Towards 1870 the movement with this end in view began and won for itself the support of the staff of the university. But nothing could be done without the sanction of the government and it was Madame Pavlovna who, together with a deputation of women, waited on Count Tolstoy, then assistant minister of education, and effectively pleaded the cause of women students in the universities.

The step was considered a radical one and the government decreed that no advertisements should be inserted in the newspapers asking for funds. This proved no setback to the women; they collected sufficient funds privately and the Russian universities were opened to them. Anna Pavlovna was one of the first to benefit by a university training. Nineteen hundred and eight, however, was the year of her great triumph for in that year the first national congress of women met in St. Petersburg and Madame Pavlovna was elected president.

LORD HARDWICKE
FINDS SPEECH TO
LORDS DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Earl of Hardwicke, who in his time has been a miner, a prospector in Australia, an engineer, motorist, balloonist and an airman, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords on the minimum wage bill.

His lordship, in relating some of his personal experiences as a miner in America, concluded with the following words: "My lords, I apologize for making what I know to be a very poor speech, though I had intended to make a very good one."

To a representative of the Daily Mail Lord Hardwicke said: "I am disappointed in my speech. There were a great many other points I wished to make and arguments which I touched upon that I wanted to elaborate."

When I began I was confident of making my meaning clear, but as I went on I did not seem to have succeeded. The whole atmosphere of the House is cold to speak in. I meant to bring out a nice new-laid egg and I found it was an added one."

PRACTICAL WORK
OF LABORATORY IS
MARKED IN YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual meeting of the general board of the National Physical Laboratory held at Teddington recently, the visitors were received by Sir Archibald Geikie, president of the Royal Society, and by Lord Rayleigh. They were then able to see the laboratory and were shown, among other things, the new Lorenz apparatus for the determination of the ohm in absolute units, in operation.

Much work of practical value has been done during the past year. Dr. Stanton in the engineering department has completed some investigations on wind pressures and has obtained some useful results, and it is interesting to note that permission has been given for experiments on the variation of lateral wind force to be carried out on Tower bridge.

Those interested in aviation will be glad to learn that in this department of the National Physical Laboratory, a good deal of progress has been made in the study of the best forms of aeroplane surfaces, and of the distribution of flow round such surfaces. Considerable advances have also been made in other sections.

The Verner building, whose purpose is to advance the science of metallurgy, has been completed during the past year, and the William Fronde national tank, where experiments on ship resistances will be carried on, was opened by Lady Bristol last July.

ELECTRIFICATION OF
SUBURBAN LINES OF
PARIS IS EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Ever since M. Dupuy's appointment as minister of public works he has been actively occupying himself with the question of the scheme for the electrification of the suburban railway services of Paris, full details of which have already been given in these columns.

In the month of March, 1910, the state railway officials submitted to the then minister of public works, M. Millerand, a scheme for carrying out this work, and in August of the same year he remitted the same to a commission who, in the following February, reported favorably on the scheme. Since then it has been considered by a technical committee, including military and civil experts dealing with various matters coming within their respective provinces.

Since this examination the scheme has been considered by all the local authorities through which the various lines will pass. The formal reports have just been filed and the minister of public works has forwarded the scheme to the "Conseil d'Etat," where it is to be declared to be a necessary work of public utility, after which, as a matter of course, the work of transforming the present steam system into an electric one will be immediately commenced.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	April 30	May 28	June 23	July 23
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	May 7	June 4	July 2	July 30
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	May 11	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	May 14	June 11	July 9	Aug. 6
George Washington	May 18	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10
Kronprinz Wilhelm	May 21	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20
Berlin	May 25	July 6	Aug. 17	

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Bremen	May 2	June 1	Aug. 31
Koenigin Luise	May 9	June 8	Aug. 17
Grosser Kurfuerst	May 11	June 10	Aug. 19
Koenig Albert	May 14	June 13	Aug. 22

THE MEDITERRANEAN, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa

Prinzess Irene	April 30	June 15
Koenig Albert	May 11	Aug. 17
Friedrich der Grosse	May 25	July 6

SAILINGS AT 11 A. M. *Calls at Algiers

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 83-85 State St., Boston.



THE NEW STEAMERS

Lancania, May 28, June 23, July 23

Francania, May 14, June 11, July 9

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

Lancania, May 4, June 1, June 29

Lusitania, May 8, May 29, June 19

Campania, May 13, June 5, June 26

Mauretania, May 22, June 12, July 3

*Calls at Queenstown.

New York—Medit.—Adriatic

Pannonia, May 2, June 20, Aug. 8

Ivernia, May 16, July 3, Aug. 22

Carnegie, June 4, July 18, Sept. 5

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Automobile Tour through Rural

England; limited parties; many

new features; send for program.

GATES TOURS, TOLEDO, OHIO

VICTORIAN BUTTER

EXPORT IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government inspected butter from this state for the week ended March 7, 1912, totalled 310 tons valued at approximately £1,235,650, and sent to the following places: United Kingdom 264½ tons, eastern and other ports 45½ tons.

For the period from July 1, 1911, to March 7, the total butter export was 17,998½ tons, of the approximate value £1,114,000. The destinations were: United Kingdom 16,679½ tons, South Africa 194½ tons, eastern and other ports 824½ tons.

California

LOW RATES

Southern Pacific

\$54.75 All Rail

FROM BOSTON

\$63.15 to \$43.50

Steamer and Rail.

TICKET OFFICE

12 MILK ST., OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON

TRAVEL TALKS

Hotel and Travel

Information

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—Read This Letter of Appreciation:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hotel and Travel Department:
I want to assure you that we

fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.

Sincerely yours,

We perhaps can help you too for the coming season. Try us.

ADDRESS
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.,
THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

THE HOME FORUM

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

THERE has recently been sent out a plea for the building of bird houses in gardens and orchards as special invitation to these friends of mankind to make their stay nearer to cultivation rather than seek shelter in the woods. It appears that modern methods of arbor culture do away with many of the nooks in the orchard trees where birds were wont to build and therefore the establishing of bird houses at convenient sites would be a help to the farmer himself as well as to his tenuous visitors.

In this connection one smiles to note that as mankind has advanced from

primitive forms of homebuilding to the civilization of today so the birds' means of being housed are improving as the old methods of horsehair and twigs and clay are done away with in favor of tidy wooden structures filled with perfumed hay. This luxury of accommodation may work for birdings the same effect it seems to have on certain human beings, however, when the task of establishing themselves in comfort is too easy. Shall we find the inhabitants of bird palaces grown lazy and self-indulgent?

Certainly the normal life of the bird, for all its bright songfulness and its

trust in the day's provision for needs, is by no means that of a sluggard. Opposite one's window is a gray stone building with many nooks and convenient crannies where birds may pause and stay or even build. In the leafy simulacrum of the Corinthian pillar tops and under deep ledges and eaves are places dear to certain of the more domesticated winged things, such as the sparrows and the pigeons. Over one doorway is an ornament that lies in a plain curve under a very deep arch above it—an excellent shelter, think the two pigeons who have been haunting it for weeks. But because the narrow ledge of the ornament on which they wish to locate their domicile is so steadily curving the twigs and leaves they bring to it never stay in place. Let one begin to sort out and arrange the materials which the stronger winged one brings to her, and off the ledge slides the slender accumulation of busy hours. It really makes one's finger itch to weave the nest and set it in place, but alas one has not wings and how else to reach that airy eyrie?

Day after day the patient pigeon has flown back across the sunny street carrying, if not an olive branch, then a very sizable twig from pine boughs apparently cast out from household decorations of some sort or possibly further sought, though the swift trips would hint a near neighboring source of supply. Day after day the effort of the other to sort out the heap into an orderly housekeeping array results only in pushing her furnishings over the precipice on which she is establishing her home, leaving a bare, cold stone to greet the laborious other bird's return.

But at last patience has reward, and now appears to snuggle there enough of the spicy needles to satisfy the bird notion of what a commodious establishment is like. It has been for the observer not only a lesson in patient persistence in the face of seeming defeat but of the steadfast clinging to the spot chosen as the safest abiding place among the many which might have tempted one away as offering an easier foothold. It is a parable of the narrow way, if one will. The broad roofs are all around where building were no task at all; but this secret shelter alone has charmed the nesting pair, and apparently their long faith has at last been justified.

Early Spring Flowers

The mass of blossom to be seen at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall at Westminster is positively astounding. Rhododendrons, azaleas, magnolias and lilacs are a blaze of color. The very first display of rhododendrons comes from Cornwall, where they have blossomed out of doors, in company with many another beautiful spring flowering shrub, says a correspondent writing from London.

Daffodils are, of course, very much to the fore, in one case, masses of King Alfred daffodils and snow white crocuses are growing in abundance on the rocky shore of a delightful pool, into which the water is trickling over boulders, while above there are cedars and other trees. After the flowering shrubs, the daffodil is indeed master of the situation. The new kinds attract a good deal of attention, especially a graceful golden daffodil with a large trumpet, a pale primrose with palest pink cup and a creamy yellow adorned with brighter gold.

A delightful border of primulas ornaments a bed of syringa, laburnum, azalea and lilacs all in fullest blossom, while amaryllis, roses, tulips, violets and cineraria, either out of doors or grown under glass, abound in beneficent masses on every side.

Statue to Richelieu

A statue to the Cardinal de Richelieu is to be erected in Richelieu, in Touraine, the city the great statesman founded. This tiny, square-built town has its streets cut at right angles, and its towers, church and private houses are all excellent examples of the style of Louis XIII. Richelieu exempted from taxation those inhabitants who built the first hundred houses.

Many of the luxuries and many of the so-called comforts of our life are not only not indispensable but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind. The luxuriously rich are not simply kept comfortably warm, but unnaturally hot; as I implied before, they are cooked—of course a la mode.—Thoreau.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Real Boy Scout

The real boy scout is not a "sissy." He is not a hothouse plant, like little Lord Fauntleroy. There is nothing "milk and water" about him; he is not afraid of the dark. Instead of being a puny, dull or bookish lad, who dreams and does nothing, he is full of life, energy, enthusiasm, bubbling over with fun, full of ideas as to what he wants to do and he knows how he wants to do it.

He has many ideals and many heroes. He is not hitched to his mother's apron strings. While he loves his mother and would do anything to save her trouble

or discomfort, he is self-reliant, sturdy and full of vim. He is just the sort of boy that his father is proud to own as his son.

The real boy scout is fond of the woods. He knows how to handle himself when out in the forest, in company or alone. He may not be a specialist in athletics, but he gets all the fun there is in the games. He plays games that develop his keenness. He is a boy with positive ideas as to what is right. He is not a goody-goody boy, but has a high sense of honor and does not tell lies to save himself from punishment. When he does anything wrong he is brave enough to confess and take the consequences.—Leslies

BASEBALL HEROES AND INFLUENCE

Modern Progress

IN A chapter entitled with some satire "the good old times," a writer who is analyzing conditions in Chicago 50 years ago, affirms that things are far better in American political and social life than they were then. Men have higher ideals, there is more true altruism, the social barriers are less marked and not so narrow. Limited, narrow, self-centered, confined to one political and religious creed which excluded all outside it from sympathy, men lived on lower levels and knew less of humanity and kindness than men of today.

SHOPPING for baseball suits for her boys, a lady lately found at one of the large department stores of Boston that only suits with blue stockings were forthcoming, but as she had been sternly admonished to bring home only suits with red stockings, the clerk consented to go to a fresh importation not yet put on sale and rout out hosiery of the required hue. He then explained that every boy who came to his counter insisted on having red stockings.

Innocently mother asked why. One would suppose a few would like blue.

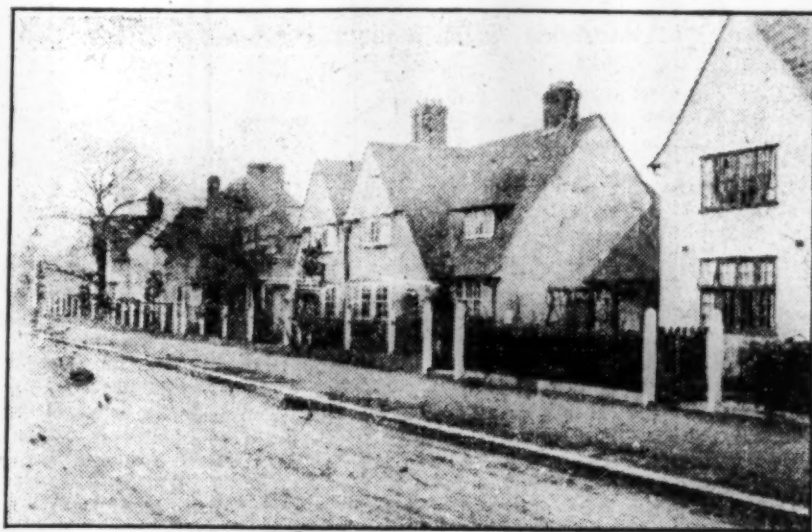
The answer of course was that the famous Red Sox, as the members of the baseball team are called, are the objects of admiring regard on the part of every little boy in Boston. Hero worship like this was never stronger in the breast of the ancient Greek, who made of his hero something more than human. The modern boy thinks of the baseball champion as a creature far beyond the limitations of ordinary humanity; and as the king can do no wrong, so to the small devotee every trait of character betrayed by some gesture, something in the bearing or acts of his hero, as he beholds him from afar, is evidence of what true manliness must be. These players then become in some sort mentors of the time and the influence that rests with them, both as men and gentlemen, is not only an honor, but a grave charge. To an appreciable extent the ideals of youth are formed on these athletic, heroic models of the diamond, that field of potentially peaceful conquests, as the ideals of youth have always been molded to a large degree on the victors of their day.

That a large number of the men who play the national game as professionals were but lately the leaders in the sport at college is in the light of these reflections something to reassure anxious

parental responsibility. The men who play baseball splendidly must be many men in several good senses of the word, in self-command, in straight, abstemious living, in mental qualities of energy and endurance, and in the long run they must be fellows who know how to take defeat well and turn it to victory next time. There are many things about the game that make for admirable virtues in growing youth, and as these virtues of almost fabulous financial reward, which today substitutes the crown of wild olive, realize their opportunity to set a right brotherly wise example they will become benefactors of the hour in more ways than one.

Indeed the many stories of the baseball hero which find place in magazines always show him one who has a strong sense of square dealing, of courage and of facing difficulty with common sense and pluck; and it is conceivable therefore even to one who has never followed the flash of the white sphere across the heads of the crowd, or wherever it does go when it is batted for a home run, it would appear that the baseball champion must be a chap of commendable quality whom it will do no harm at all for the small boy, too often left exclusively to petticoat government in father's business absorption, to imitate in some degree.

ENGLISH HOME IDEA IS POPULAR



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
ROAD ON OUTSKIRTS OF HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB

THE idea of the garden city has been followed by that of the garden suburb, and already these are springing up on the outskirts of many of the big towns of England.

London has the Hampstead garden suburb. This has been built round three sides of Hampstead Heath, the natural beauty of which is quite unspoiled. By a private act of Parliament a limit has been made to the number of houses which may be built here, so that it is impossible for it to become overcrowded. Every building has to be made attractive, and every one must possess a garden of its own. This suburb is a complete village with shops, baths, cooperative stores, schools and clubhouses. The roads and open spaces are all well planted with trees and shrubs, and in the spring and summer the place is a blaze of blossom.

There is a charming variety in the building of the houses, too, which adds very much to the beauty of the place. The surroundings also are delightful, for great stretches of woodland and fine

spaces of heath still remain for the delectation of the Londoner on a holiday, or when he desires something better than the crowded streets of the city.

In 1904 the Eton College trustees decided to offer for sale about 330 acres of their land adjoining Hampstead Heath. A committee was formed by Mrs. Barnett, whose object was to purchase 80 acres to add to the heath, and during its labor of collecting the necessary funds, a chance occurred of purchasing the rest of the estate. Mrs. Barnett had long cherished the idea of a garden suburb and immediately seized upon the chance of creating it here.

By 1906 the Garden Suburb Company was launched with a capital of £70,000 mostly held by small investors. The undertaking has proved to be a complete success and the houses are taken as quickly as they can be built by an enthusiastic army of amateur gardeners who are rapidly filling every available inch of ground with flowers and blossoming shrubs, and transforming Hampstead into a land of gardens.

TREND OF CURRENT LITERATURE

OF THREE current magazines that stand for literary values more than for the discussion of flaming questions of the hour the title pages form interesting fields of observation. For one thing the proportion of women writers seems to average about one third, though in the case of the most literary of the three in one issue nearly half the articles are by women.

A recent lecturer on Tennyson in Boston said that the questions which came from the audience at the close of each talk were almost all searching not for the poet's art as poet, not even for his attitude in individual concerns like religion or personal relations in life, but on the broad questions of democracy or of general polity. So the pages of these ostensibly literary magazines, while the proportion of fiction is of course large, show the strong public demand for wise and earnest setting forth of these practical problems of government and the relations of man to man and nation to nation in human society.

The most literary of all the three heads the table of contents with "Democracy or Dynamite," continues with "A Study of Certain Arbitration Treaties," "The Immigrant's Portion" and "Education and the Nation."

In one of the others "Monarchical versus Red Socialism in Germany" and "In Defense of the American City" show the same trend of thinking, and the leading novel running in this magazine is really

nothing but a discussion of these present questions rife in so many American households today. The third of these magazines goes only so far as an article on Italy's economic outlook in this direction, but the leading editorial in the section devoted to the expression of views concerns a six-year presidential term.

These things bring encouragement to those who seek a happy outlook upon the

twentieth century and its probable achievements. The efficacy of women in literature of this sort is one of the dominant notes of this encouragement. Women are thinking and are taking active part in the intellectual life of the world, and this cannot but act for the betterment of everybody if only in that it betokens the progress of woman herself.

"Aida" in the Desert

The opera of performing Verdi's Egyptian opera at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops was actually carried out. The voices and the orchestra sounded well, but what was most notable was the procession, in which over 100 gaily caparisoned camels and 200 horses participated. The setting sun tinged the natural scenic background with rich colors.

Never had the old and the new met as they did at this performance—the pyramid, thousands of years old, while the spectators came mostly in automobiles. Three cinematographs were kept busy in taking records, electric lights showed the way to the Sphinx, and even an aeronaut attempted to get a peep at the show, but was prevented by a mishap.—New York Post.

I welcome every man who can speak one word for his Master; somebody, somewhere, wants that particular word.—Joseph Parker.

The Burnt Field

FIRE in this field that wasted all: Never a blossom, a blade of grass. Survived the ruin—but let that pass: Now the good earth heeds the new spring's call.

A magic touch—and the black grows green (How could the burnt clod guess this hour!) Up starts the clover, the bee in its flower, And never least trace of the old wreck seen!

Fire in this field . . . and my heart the field! How could I know, in that fiery bath, That the spring would come despite all death— That the seeds of joy lay safe concealed! —Edith M. Thomas in Lippincott's.

Praise of English

Emerson's love of his native language and also a rather unusual viewpoint for a scholar to take, is noted in the following citation:

I rarely read any Latin, Greek, German, Italian, sometimes not a French book, in the original, which I can procure in a good version. I like to be beholden to the great metropolitan English speech, the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven. I should as soon think of swimming across Charles river when I wish to go to Boston, as of reading all my books in originals when I have them rendered for me in my mother tongue.

The perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but like the zephyrus harp, to await the inspiration of the passing breeze.—Edward Burke

MOVEMENT IN SCULPTURE

PATIENT excavation and research have brought to light many of the greatest of Greek marbles. These have gradually won their way in the public mind to their proper eminence.

It is interesting to remember that the Apollo Belvedere, along with the well known Diana of Versailles, has been known to the world since the sixteenth century, whereas the Venus of Milo was not found until 1820; the Victory of Samothrace not until 1863, and the great Hermes of Praxiteles not until 1877; the Mourning Athena not until 1888.

The Apollo Belvedere is very generally believed to be a product of the fourth century B. C. The great perfection of the modeling, the almost startling lifelikeness, combined with the dignity of the subject, leads most of us to assign it to that age just before the decline of Greek sculpture when, though such great stress was laid on the skill of the sculptor and on his ability to produce lifelikeness in the representation of the human form, there was still retained much of that great dignity which had distinguished the earlier school of Phidias.

We do not feel like assigning this statue to Praxiteles, and compared with the great Hermes of Praxiteles it becomes a lesser thing; but many believe it to be the work of a contemporary of

Praxiteles, one of the same school, and working with the same ideals, but without quite so masterly a touch.

The statue is to be studied especially for its sense of movement. In studying the Victory of Samothrace we noticed, too, the effect of movement, the swift, victorious movement of a figure just alighted on the prow of an onrushing ship; but the movement shown in the Apollo Belvedere is of another kind. Look at the sculpture carefully, and you will see that it steps and glides; it walks; the left foot raised, the right foot not heavily borne upon, but only lightly, so that there seems no strong center of balance in the marble itself; this has much to do with this peculiarly lifelike effect of walking. Also, the length of the legs, a little too long, you think, for the slender body, adds to the effect of motion and easy gliding.—Woman's Home Companion.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 26, 1912

Japan in Brazil

IN THE immediate vicinity of those much-discussed German settlements in south Brazil which at one time were thought to constitute a serious menace to the principle embodied in the Monroe doctrine, a Tokio syndicate has just secured an advantageous concession from the state of Santa Catharina, for immediate colonization by Japanese families. The recent Magdalena bay flurry might tempt one to make comparisons and draw inferences that were at once unsympathetic and unwarranted. For this is simply another instance of Japan's pertinacity in seeking touch with South America and of Brazil's well-known policy to welcome whatever immigration might appear to afford economic advantages. Japan and Brazil have found common ground where other and more accessible Latin republics have either shown considerable reticence or positive opposition, or have been unable to offer Japanese immigrants sufficient inducement. This circumstance becomes significant when it is considered what a systematic and really successful colonization of points on the east coast of South America would mean to the Panama canal; that it would necessarily give it a place in Japan's national economy which it could not take under any other conceivable conditions; and not only the Panama canal, but the whole of isthmian America from Tehuantepec to Darien.

One marvels at the daring of Brazilian immigration policy. One asks if such a policy is really broad and far-sighted, or if it is not rather the opposite. For what with the pronounced colored infusion from slave days and the strong European settlements of Latin, Teutonic and Slavic stocks, the rising influx from the Levant and the native Indian of the jungle, it would seem that the great southern republic had variety enough for its melting pot without going to eastern Asia. For however Brazil, republican in aspiration but oligarchic to the core, expects to merge and fuse, coordinate or subordinate its many stocks, it must not forget that a race so clearly in the ascent mentally and physically as the Japanese will hardly be merged without rising to the top at once; if, indeed, it can be merged at all and will not irrepressibly assert its racial solidarity.

There is in this a strong community of interests between the United States and Spanish America, though it is but dimly seen today. It is for the watchman to see it clearly.

Forward Work in Florida

WHATEVER the merits or demerits of the recent controversy over the development of the Everglade region of Florida, the fact remains that the work of development goes on. This fact is emphasized eloquently by the official opening this week of the first of a system of five great drainage and reclamation canals that is intended to raise 1,000,000 acres of land as rich as any on the face of the globe out of the Okeechobee swamp. The territory to be drained is described as resembling a great saucer, irregular in shape, 160 miles long by 60 miles wide. In this basin is situated Lake Okeechobee, the second largest body of fresh water wholly within the confines of the United States. Heretofore the basin has been without means of drainage and the rainfall and overflow of the lake have made the vast region a marsh and wilderness.

The canals are intended to provide outlets for the surplus waters in this basin. Four of them are called main channels, and these aggregate 203 miles in length; the fifth is a subsidiary or connecting channel of smaller dimensions. Contracts with the state provide that the entire work shall be completed before July 1, 1913. The canal just completed is called the Gulf-to-Atlantic canal, and in itself is the beginning of the realization of a dream, one that Albert Gilchrist, the present Governor of Florida, has cherished since he was a very young man. His party this week, as part of the ceremony of celebration, after proceeding from Jacksonville to Ft. Myers, proceeded in launches up the Caloosahatchee and through the canal to Ft. Lauderdale on the Atlantic side of the peninsula. That is to say, Governor Gilchrist and his canal inaugural party have succeeded in doing the thing which many thinkers in and out of Florida have long been saying should be done if ever an interoceanic canal were constructed across Central America.

It will require widening and deepening, much additional expenditure of money, to make the Gulf-to-Atlantic canal across the peninsula of Florida worthy of its name, but a beginning has been made, and for this Florida and Governor Gilchrist are to be congratulated. They are to be congratulated, also, that, notwithstanding all that has been said in disparagement of the enterprise, the work of draining the Everglades is actually in progress.

Women in Journalism

BARNARD COLLEGE, affiliated with Columbia University much as Radcliffe is with Harvard University, is to make special provision for training women who wish to profit by recent establishment of a school of journalism in connection with the university. For two years, at least, applicants will be segregated with other women students of the college. Then, presumably, they will merge study and practise with the men of the school; and thus receive essentially the same preparation. They do this thing differently in the western state universities; but the tentative, cautious method is characteristic of the metropolitan institution. That a chance has been offered at all is encouraging; and "beggars cannot be choosers." Much of the success of this experiment at Columbia, whether men or women students are considered, depends upon the attitude of journalists of the city. For grounding in certain kinds of knowledge useful in the journalistic calling, such a school can be carried on successfully in almost any place where teachers and pupils can meet, study literature, history and economics together and write, print and publish an experimental journal. But really to train journalists of a broader and also more specialized type than that of the past a professional school must be related in some vital way with practise of the art.

Comparison of census statistics as to American women's occupations shows a marked gain from 1870 to 1910 in the number of women who were disposed to describe themselves as journalists. That women are fitted for certain kinds of departmental administrative

work, for pictorial writing, and bright, audacious interviewing, and for soliciting of advertising that caters to women is beyond question, having especially in mind the daily and weekly press. In the field of the monthly magazine woman also fills many a niche as a conscientious and critical sub-editor and as a special investigator. But that woman fills as important a place as a special correspondent in foreign capitals or at Washington as she did a generation ago, or that she holds ultimate administrative authority and editorial control even in journals devoted to women's interests as much as she once did, is an open question. Candid and friendly European commentators on American journalism who have toured the States are least complimentary in their judgments on the "woman reporter," as that type has evolved since so many journals took on a tinge of sensationalism. A favorable vote on white women's suffrage for Alaska in the House of Representatives is a sign of the times, but easily exaggerated. There are relatively few objects of enfranchisement in the territory.

GOVERNOR FOSS has a chance to serve the cause of law by vetoing the legislative authority given the city of Boston to ignore its own wise rules respecting the height of downtown business buildings. With the finance commission, the common council, the architects of the city and substantial business men arrayed against the plan of elevating the new city hall annex, the bill nevertheless has passed the Legislature through the influence of politicians in both parties whose alliance for such ends is in fine working order this session, witness also the gerrymander of congressional districts now under way. We already have commented on the undesirability of exemption of the city from a law which binds its citizens. Such exemption tends to have a demoralizing effect, ethically considered. Practical reasons also make any such exception unnecessary. The new annex building is not likely to be permanently used for city purposes. Before long the city will face the duty of providing in one building, on a new site, a municipal capitol worthy of a city like what Boston is planning to be.

It is something of a compliment to the United States forest service that Overton Price, who was one of Gifford Pinchot's ables, lieutenants, and who is now vice-president of the National Conservation Association, has been invited to act as consulting forester to the government of British Columbia, and will be an assistant to the Hon. W. R. Ross, the minister of lands, in planning a systematic campaign for the protection of the magnificent forests of the province. Mr. Price will begin his work early next month, and his first step will be the mobilization of the fire fighting force of the country. The province is divided into 105 fire districts, and in each of these great preventive works are to be undertaken at once. There will be the stringing of miles upon miles of field telephone wires, the construction of roads, the building of lookout stations and the laying out of emergency trails on a larger scale than ever attempted in the past.

THE Cook County Democracy Marching Club of Chicago, 250 strong, will attend the Baltimore convention in regulation high hat and frock coat. This club has traveled almost as much as the Ancients of Boston, and invariably it looks just as uncomfortable on the road.

A St. Louis editor boldly announces that he reads all the spring poems sent in to him, and as boldly declares that seven out of every ten are worth while. Apparently he is not bold enough, however, to name the three out of every ten that are not worth while.

WOMEN are to be admitted to the school of journalism after all; it was rather a ridiculous notion that they could by any possibility be excluded.

IT MIGHT do no harm if the Congressional Record should exchange regularly and cheerfully with the college papers.

Vacation Wastes

THAT many pupils and teachers in schools, colleges and universities need the long, annual summer vacation is beyond dispute. That all of them know how to use it to the best advantage is another and more divisive issue. Disputants are not lacking who would affirm that comparatively few Americans know how to loaf or rest when they have a chance. Be this as it may, it is interesting to note the rising demand for an "all-the-year-school" on the part of educators and parents who question the wisdom of the ordinary American arrangement of school-time, especially the prolonged vacation period from mid-June to mid-September. For rural youth conditions have not altered materially since the custom became fixed; but with urban and suburban dwellers disposition of the child when school is closed for a major part of the day is not the simple problem that it was formerly, even where public sentiment has caused recreation to become a supervised community function. To meet the situation partially for children of the well-to-do, the summer camp has been evolved, admirable in many respects and vastly better for the child or adolescent than hotel or boarding house, but also separative in its effects on family life.

School men of late have been driven by the demand for conservation of the wealth of nature to question the net results of the summer vacation upon conservation of humanity's highest interests. Experiments with vacation schools have been many, and usually with good results if judgment has been shown in choice of methods and subjects of study and division of time between play and toil. Nor is there any difficulty in getting either teachers or pupils where it is made profitable either in terms of pecuniary reward or human interest.

Consideration of the problems involved in this readjustment of school time and university terms is likely to lead to changes affecting methods employed almost universally now, but like all other things today, open to question. Thus, the head of the schools of Dubuque, Ia., Mr. Horchem, whose success in dealing with this problem has made him known nationally, argues for a normal, constant program of school activity in which much of the work now done indoors shall be done without, in gardens and on farms attached to schools located always in the suburbs, and to and from which the children shall be transported. To an all-the-year school plan such a method could be adjusted easily where it might be difficult under ordinary conditions.

THEY are getting \$22 a ton for alfalfa in Kansas, and raising alfalfa in Kansas is just play.

Where a Veto Seems Needed

THE important as well as the interesting thing about the formation of a \$1,000,000 selling corporation for the new Edison storage battery is the announcement made by the company engaged in the manufacture of the batteries to the effect that the demand for them is increasing so rapidly as to make the organization of the auxiliary company necessary. The modern method of commercial exploitation is exemplified nicely here.

The Edison Beach Car Manufacturing Company controls the exclusive right to equip railroad cars with the Edison battery. But in these days manufacturing is a trade in itself, and it seems to be necessary that the selling of a manufactured article on a large scale shall be placed in the hands of a concern especially organized for this purpose. It is the usual custom, however, to have both branches under one control. So it is in the present instance. The Railway Storage Battery Car Company is the \$1,000,000 corporation that will be the selling agent for the output of the Edison Beach Car Manufacturing Company.

Very little publicity has thus far been given to the increasing use of the new Edison battery, yet the facts help to substantiate the statement that the demand for it is greater than the manufacturing concern, with its present facilities, can supply. Cars equipped with the battery are now in use on a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad between Mifflinburg and Montandon in the Susquehanna valley; on the New Castle & Delaware City line, the Washington & Sea Springs line at Billings, Mont., and on lines in North and South Carolina. If it is true, as claimed, and there is no reason to doubt it, that cars so equipped are proving to be economical and entirely satisfactory, is it not within reason to say that the development of this system may lead to a revolution in transportation?

Imagine, for example, what a saving and convenience the storage battery car would mean to the trunk railway system operating numerous suburban and small branch lines. Even assuming that heavy freight trains must continue to be moved by steam—an unwarranted assumption, all things considered—the employment of steam may be dispensed with for the carriage of light freight and the accommodation of local passenger traffic. The cars would always be in readiness, and no such rigid schedules as now dominate train movement would be necessary. The smoke nuisance would be close to the vanishing point.

In urban and interurban transportation the change would manifest itself pronouncedly in the disappearance of the trolley pole and the overhead wires. Construction would be less costly and electric lines would multiply. The central power house would probably remain, but it would not need to be so central, and the possibility of its removal to the outlying district would make for cleanliness. Whether a storage battery system could be substituted for the trolley and third rail on trunk lines is a point upon which nobody is at present qualified to speak with authority; the best that can be done in this respect is to draw conclusions based upon the general development of electric propulsion, and these, to say the least, must be encouraging.

VANCOUVER, B. C., grown from an inconsequential to an important community in recent years, discovers, as have many other communities before her, that in her younger and less thoughtful and less confident days she parted with some valuable rights and privileges. She is now ambitious to become one of the leading ports of the Pacific coast, and this ambition is justified by her natural position, her harbor and the energy and enterprise of her citizens, but her ambition is balked, temporarily, at least, by the fact that practically her entire foreshore is in the hands of private owners. Moreover, her growth has been such as to raise the value of this property to enormous figures, figures so high as to place it beyond the purchasing power of a public harbor commission. Thoughtlessly, ignorantly, Vancouver in her earlier days allowed her waterfront to slip away from her; to obtain even the use of it now for public purposes involves resorting to an extraordinary expedient.

Vancouver is willing to confess that she is not financially equal to the task of purchasing all this property, so as to create a free harbor, under condemnation proceedings. What is proposed, therefore, is that the interests of all parties owning waterfront property, or holding waterfront franchises, public, semi-public, quasi-public or private, shall be pooled for the common welfare. In other words, it is proposed to do a very unique thing, to form a port trust. This trust shall have conveyed to it, under conditions calculated to preserve and protect the rights of each individual party to it, all of the harbor frontage necessary to the carrying out of Vancouver's plan for a greater port. The important property owners are to have direct representation on the harbor board, as in London, Liverpool and Bristol. These will be allotted, if the scheme be carried out, bonds on the pro rata principle. They will be joint proprietors of the harbor and will share jointly in the net earnings from harbor tolls.

Of course, it would be far better for Vancouver if she should have no harbor tolls, or tolls that would be merely nominal; but Vancouver must content herself for the present with doing the best she can. On next Wednesday she will hold a convention, to be composed of representatives of all her commercial bodies for the purpose of consummating the present plan of organization. The first thing to be done is to harmonize all of the interests concerned; time will be required to enable the municipality to come entirely into her own. She is situated in some respects exactly as are a few Atlantic seaports on the American side, but it should be said to her credit that thus far, no matter how selfish the private interests she is contending with may be, they are not conflicting with her general plans. They may be severally and generally for themselves, but they are also for Vancouver.

SINCE American money invested in Mexico, it is estimated, aggregates \$7,000,000,000, the interest felt in the United States in the condition of affairs in that country may be not altogether unjustifiable or impertinent.

THE fact that amid the seemingly wild rush for office in the United States candidates for the vice-presidency maintain a consistent and dignified reserve was bound to be noticed by somebody.

INVENTIVE genius will never score its supreme triumph until it devises a strap that will lift the man who plants himself in the street-car doorway half way up the aisle.

Applying the Edison Storage Battery

Vancouver Wants a Port Trust